The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,383—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1891.

CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 26, per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st Mar.
B.L. BENGAL	4199	800	W. Barratt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	4th Apr.
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	2nd May
B.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheli	29th May.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	24th Mar
ROME	3011	1000	G. W. F. Browne	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
BOKHARA	2355	500	H. Weighell	26th Mar.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	9th Apr.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th March, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April, 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORNIDA	On the 8th April, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE		4,300	600	10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mottel	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deporis	3,800	550	24th March '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
2nd March, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S.S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 12th April 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	J. Greenhorn	3,247	23rd March 1891

THIS STEAMER carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships, Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 17th March, 1891. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail about.
CLAN MACGREGOR	3300	G. Miller	10th April 1891
CLAN DRUMMOND	2950	N. Harrison	10th May 1891

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. For rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1891.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 18th March, and the

S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at 11 a.m., on 21st March, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 22nd March, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th March, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3551	21st March.
M.L. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3390	30th "
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3360	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3093	13th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.

Steamers marked M. to Marseilles only.

Steamers marked M.L. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th March, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	106	11th April, '91.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate Rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	25th May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortable fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th March, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for Messrs, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-Country Firms and Private Individuals cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS

Taken in Exchange and put in Good Order.

	Rs.
Camp Piano, 5 octaves	240
Bijou Cottage, full compass	350
Semi-Grand, by Erard	350
Do. by Broadwood	400
Sympathetic Square, black polished	475
Sympathetic Cottage, own make	500
Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	575
Do. black polished	800
5 Octave American Organ	185
Do. do. London make	295
Splendid Harmonium, 22 Stops, Double Manual, in Walnut, by Alexander. Very Suitable for Church or Chapel use	760

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

GOLF KIT.

GOLF BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½, and 28.

Cleeks. Irons, Lifting or Pitching. Putters.
Niblicks. Play Clubs or Drivers. Spoons, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THOS. COOK & SON,

REGISTERED LONDON BANKERS,

HAVE pleasure in announcing the ADDITION to their GENERAL PASSENGER AGENCY of an

ARMY AGENCY AND BANKING BRANCH

at their Bombay Office, on MARCH 30TH, after which Date they will be pleased to open Current and Deposit Accounts, issue Letters of Credit, Circular Notes, payable throughout the World and to transact every Description of Banking Business.

13, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMBIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER and Co., Ld., beg to invite attention to their large Stock (specially selected for India) of

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND ALL SHOOTING REQUISITES.

SHOT CARTRIDGES.

	Per 100 Rs. a.
Eley's Brown, No. 12 Gauge "Field Loaded"	8 8
Eley's Brown, No. 12 "	9 8
with Schultze's Powder	

These Cartridges materially improve the shooting of any Gun.

TREACHER AND CO. ARE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR ELEY BROS.

GUNPOWDER.

Pigou, Wilks, and Laurence's Alliance Powder	Per tin Rs. 2 6
Schultze's Waterproofed Powder	" " 2 8
Curtis and Harvey's	" " 2 6

TREACHER & Co. are the Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Pigou, Wilks, and Laurence's CELEBRATED ALLIANCE PRIZE POWDER AND FOR SCHULTZE'S WATERPROOFED POWDER.

Chilled Shot.	Cartridges for Cases.
Caps.	Cartridge Loaders.
Bullets.	" Extractors.
Bullet Moulds.	" Bags.
Measures.	" Belts.
Cartridges for Guns.	Wads.
" for Rifles.	Sundries.
" for Revolvers.	

GUNS, RIFLE AND REVOLVERS by one of the best English Makers.

TREACHER & CO., { BOMBAY & POONA.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.

EXCELSIOR

SHAMPOO LIQUOR is a NECESSITY and a LUXURY. Invaluable for HEALTH and CLEANLINESS, and strongly recommended by Medical Men.

SHAMPOO

Liquor, by cleansing the Scalp, invigorates the WHOLE SYSTEM; and relieves the HEADACHE so frequently the result of Hot and Depressing Weather. The

LIQUOR

is especially serviceable in the Morning, making the Blood circulate freely, and inducing a feeling of LIGHTNESS and COOLNESS, as valuable as it is rare. It effectually prevents COLDS in the HEAD. Use it when bathing, and the Bath will never be complete without

KEMP'S EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.

Price Per Bottle Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS.

THESE Biscuits contain about 50 per cent. of Mellin's Food. They are easily digestible, nutritious and delicious. For Children and Invalids they are invaluable.

Per Tin, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES

CONTAINING ENGLISH OIL OF YELLOW SANDALWOOD.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL peculiarity of Savaresse's Capsules is that the organic membrane of which they are made so resists the action of the gastric juice that they rarely dissolve in the stomach. This avoids nausea, eructations, and indigestion and brings the medicine, undiluted, nearer to the seat of Disease. Price Rs. per box.

CASCARA-HAWLEY. Cures Constipation. A tasteless Laxative for Ladies and Children. In boxes of 20 and 100 Capsules.

SAVAR'S COCA WINE. Concentrated and Standardised. The best restorative Tonic.

SAVAR'S CUBEB CIGARETTES. Always relieves Asthma and Catarrh. In pocket cases.

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency,
KEMP & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I., A.,
Secretary.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRANDS.

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

TRABUCOS	Rs. 3 12 Per 100
COQUETAS	" 3 8 "

COROMANDEL CIGARS AND REAL BURMAHS.

MALTA CIGARS.

SPOTTED CABANAS, Rs. 11 Per 100. Very Choice.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE and other the manner of various other great poets by [illegible] Rs. 1-8 postage, extra.

RACING WATCHES AND CHRONOGRAPHS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have pleasure in intimating to the Sporting Public that they have this year a specially fine Stock of

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES,

provided with all the latest Improvements, simplifying the complicated Mechanism to a very great extent, and making the Watch almost proof against any derangement whatever, even when subjected to the Roughest Usage.

The Quality of the Watches is always of the very Best, as from a long practical experience we have found this to be one of the essential points on which our Name for a thoroughly Reliable Watch has attained its present High Standing.

GOLD..... from Rs. 200 to Rs. 650
SILVER..... from Rs. 65 to Rs. 300
METAL..... from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120

The higher priced Watches we guarantee to keep Time within one Minute per Month.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS IN BEST STYLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOGRAPH MAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AN INVALUABLE REFERENCE BOOK FOR MEDICAL MEN.

JUST PUBLISHED.

NEW (1891) EDITION OF

THE PRESCRIBERS' PHARMACOPOEIA.

A SYNOPSIS of the more recent Remedies, Official and Unofficial, with a Therapeutic Index and a Review of the B. P. Additions, 1890. By a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

THOROUGHLY REVISED AND RE-WRITTEN, 450 Pages.
Limp Roan, Pocket Size, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SPARKLING ÆRATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

We pay special attention to the production of these Beverages, our long experience as manufacturers enabling us to maintain the high reputation these Waters have gained in Bombay.

The water from which they are manufactured is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, and no trouble is spared to render them pure and healthful.

New machines have lately been erected in the Factory, with the latest improvements, to charge the Waters with gas at a high pressure, making them in the highest degree Sparkling and Agreeable.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Orders for Ærated Waters in quantities of three Dozens and upwards will be DELIVERED FREE OF COOLIE HIRE to any part of Malabar Hill, Colaba, or Byculla, or reasonable distance from the Esplanade Road, Fort.

Special Terms given to Messes, Clubs, and Hotel-keepers, and other Large Consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.

"COMFORTABLE" DRESSING GOWNS.

	Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth	10 8
White Turkish	15 8
Fancy Turkish	18 8
Camel Hair Mixtures	21 0
Camel Hair Fancy	25 0
Fancy Tweeds in Great Variety	18 8
Vicunas, Cashmeres, and other fine Goods	25 0
Heavy Tweeds for English Wear	from 28 8

WHEN ORDERING, STATE CHEST AND HEIGHT.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

THORPE & CO., { SHIRT-MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand)

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. BEER. Per case of 4 doz. pints. Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

LAST NIGHT BUT 3.

THIS WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18th.

2 PERFORMANCES 2

AT 4 P.M.

SPLENDID PROGRAMME.

THE BONIES' BANQUET,
FEELEY'S CHAIRS AND LITTLE DICKEY,
THE BLONDIN DONKEY,
PEACOCKS' JOCKEY ACT,
MISS MINNIE'S LEAPING ACT,
THE 8 PONIES
THE CLOWNS' QUARREL,
THE FLYING RINGS,
THE FEELEYS' PERCH,
THE ELEPHANT! THE ELEPHANT!!
THE MONKEY! THE MONKEY!!
And the Screaming Pantomime,
"LOVE IN THE TUB."
In the EVENING at 9 P.M.
MORE NEW ITEMS.
First Time of Fillis' Beautiful
CHARACTER ACT, ENTITLED
"SHAW, THE LIFE GUARDSMAN,"
OR THE HERO OF WATERLOO,
MISS MINNIE'S PRETTY ACT OF EQUITATION
WALLET, THE GREAT CLOWN,
Will Entertain the Audience with Classical
Jokes and Delightful Songs,
REPRISE OF THE FEELEYS'
ACROBATS,
THE 5 THOROUGHBREDS,
THE SISTERS LILLY,
PEACOCKS' JOCKEY ACT,
THE MIRTH PROVOKING CLOWNS.
THE ELEPHANT!
THE MONKEY!!
THE LIONS!!!
AND LOVE IN THE TUB,
A SCRAMING PANTOMIME.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 19th,
THE GRAND REALISTIC
STAG HUNT.

The Troupe sail on the 22nd or 23rd per B.I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Lawada.

Remember, the last 3 NIGHTS to witness this the most Popular Circus Troupe that has yet visited Bombay.

NOTICE—A vast quantity of Wood will be for SALE the day following the closing of the Circus, also one Horse and one Pony.

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. SUPPLY NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES on LOWEST TERMS. Delivery Guaranteed. Subscription List can be obtained from Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay; and Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st, and TUESDAY, the 24th Instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th March, 1891.

WANTED.

A MARATHA GRADUATE for the post of Assistant Teacher in H. H. the Nizam's Government High School, at Gulburga, on a Salary of Halli Sicca Rs. 50 a Month. Preference will be given to one who has taken Persian for his Second Language.

A. VENOOGOPAUL PILLAI,
Inspector of Schools,
Southern Division, Hyderabad (Deccan).

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of One Rupee per Share (Free of Income-Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1890, has been declared, and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1891, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 19th March, 1891, on production of their Share Certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 19th March, 1891, to Tuesday, the 7th April, 1891, both days inclusive.

H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 14th March, 1891.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
(FACTORY No. 12.)
111, Oxford Street, London, W.

SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,
23, Rampart Row.
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., CHEMISTS,
Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £1,200,000 STERLING.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company, and are prepared to accept almost all Classes of Risks at Current Rates.

LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE and CO.,
Agents.

1, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th March, 1891.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on MONDAY, the 23rd March, at 4 p.m.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE SEAFORDE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 15th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, on THURSDAY, the 26th Day of March 1891, at 5 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1890.
2. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his Remuneration.

By order of the Directors,

JAMSETJEE PESTONJEE RANDARIA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th March, 1891.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 588,075
REST ..... „ 215,333

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSIT for 6 months.....4 per cent. per annum
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY,

OPEN ALL DAY.
1-MILE RACE
8-30 to 11-30 P.M.
LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Lessee.....MR. GEORGE CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

MRS. POTTER
AND
MR. BELLEW,
SUPPORTED BY THE
CROFTON COMPANY,
"DAVID GARRICK."

VIOLET GRESHAM.....MRS. POTTER.
DAVID GARRICK.....MR. BELLEW.

Produced under the sole direction of MR. BELLEW.

MRS. POTTER'S Magnificent Costumes by MONS. JEAN WORTH of Paris.

FRIDAY 20 }
SATURDAY 21 } CAMILLE.
MONDAY 23 }
TUESDAY 24 } SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
WEDNESDAY 25 }
THURSDAY 26 } FROU-FROU.
FRIDAY 27 | LADY OF LYONS.

PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Soldiers in Uniform half price to Fourth Seats.
Box Plan now open at SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open 8-30 P.M. Commence at 9 sharp.

T. V. TWINNING, Acting Manager.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS & SHAWL MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. I. H. THE CZAREWITCH.

Best Indian Jewellery and Curiosity Shop in Bombay.

RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq. (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, at 5 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mauritius, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN,
Manager

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD LINKS! GOLD STUDS!! GOLD SOLITAIRES!! Made in the latest styles on our premises of Indian Gold. CREST or MONOGRAM engraved by experienced Engravers.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON 3, Rampart Row.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROS & Co., Diplomaad Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH SOCIAL MEETING, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, WEDNESDAY, 8 p.m. Members, adherents, and attenders are cordially invited.

EUROPEAN LADY, of long experience in TUITION, desires to GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German and English, Conversationally and Grammatically. Also Evening Classes. Address "MADAME," care of this Office.

THE only Firm in India which makes new COMBS for Musical Boxes of all sizes. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADDRESS will be Byculla NEW BUILDING, opposite G. I. P. R. Byculla Station.—J. N. CABINET-MAKER.

FOR SALE—English-built DOG-CART and BAY ARAB, rising 5, with Set of Black Harness. Apply to H. BICKNELL, Office, 3 Eldon Road, Fort.

LIGHT TIFFIN, HAM SANDWITCHES, &c., May be always had and sent out to order.—THE GRAND BAR, Apollo Street.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a BAR-MAID, for a Refreshment Room. Salary Rs. 75, with free lodging. English preferred. Apply "S," care of this Office.

WANTED, a CLERK. Thorough knowledge of Short-hand writing indispensable. Salary Rs. 75. Apply with testimonials to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Municipality.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—A large number of thoroughly good well seasoned Instruments lately returned from Hire, selling at reduced Prices.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

MESSRS. C. JOST and Co., Scientific Instrument-makers and Electro-platers, have REMOVED their Establishment from Meadow Street to Hornby Row, No. 15, opposite the General Post Office.

MENTHOL! MENTHOL!!—A speedy cure for Headache and Toothache. Just received in Fancy Boxes. The cheapest line ever offered to the public. From Annas 4 each. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or procooling home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—The UPPER STOREY of a BUNGALOW, in Middle Colaba. Splendid position, facing Back Bay. Apply to "F," care of this Office.

TO BE LET.—For Six Months, from 1st May, "THE CLIFF," a well furnished Upper Storied BUNGALOW, situated on the Ridge, Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—From the middle of May or earlier, if required, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for six or eight months, at Winter Road, Malabar Hill. Apply to L. PENNY, Gas Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle.

HOUSE TO LET, on Cumballa Hill, from end of May for six months. Furnished. Apply to H. M. PHIPSON.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. R. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadar, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,092. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND Co., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PIANOS.—Upright, Grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-framed, strong construction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs, worked with a Handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS, Assorted patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co Ld., Bombay.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB, NASIK.—Copies of the CLUB'S RULES for the Game of Golf may be obtained from Dr. D. MacDonald, University Registrar, Bombay, or from the Hony. Secretary. Price, 4 Annas a Copy to Members. Price 8 Annas a Copy to others.

RAMAVIJAYA (in English) with illustrations, dedicated to the Hon. Mr. Justice K. T. TELANG, C. I. E. Apply to Dubashi and Co., Girgaum Back Road. Price 12 Annas.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Modow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 3. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERTAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "L," care of this Office.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for an valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent Post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 240, High Holborn, London, Eng.

NOTICES.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 Per Share for the half year ended 31st December, 1890, will be PAID on and after WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, 1891, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on production of Share Certificates by Shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 18th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 11th, to Wednesday, 18th instant, both days inclusive.

Applications for Dividend Warrants to be made at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., 4 and 5, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

By order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 6th March, 1891.

N.B.—The previous dividend of Rupees Ten Per Share recommended by the Directors at the General Meeting held on the 17th November last, and withheld by the Shareholders present there, awaits the sanction of the next Meeting, which as per a Resolution of the 17th November last cannot be called by the Directors till after the Receipt of the Report of the Investigation Committee, appointed on 12th October 1889.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khotwady, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY,

ncludes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway and the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.)

TENDERS FOR CASTOR SEED.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church-Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on FRIDAY the 20th March, for the supply of 40,000 cwts. CASTOR SEED, between 1st July, 1891, and 30th June, 1892.

Forms of Tenders and conditions of Contract on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to the Stores Department, Bombay or Ajmere.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Castor Seed," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany the Tender, without which it will not be considered.

Government Paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favour of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 27th February, 1891.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR STATIONERY.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Sealed Tenders at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1891, for the supply of Stationery required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, during the 12 months ending 31st March, 1892. Supplies to commence from 1st April 1891.

2.—Tenders must be accompanied by an Earnest-Fee of Rs. (500) Five Hundred in Currency Notes or Government Paper, without which no Tender will be considered. Government or other Securities to be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

3.—It is optional for Tenderers to tender for both descriptions of Paper "Miscellaneous" and "Printing Paper," or for either of these separately. All Tenders should, however, be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery for B. B. and C. I. and R. M. Railways."

4.—In respect to the Metre Gauge requirements, Tenderers will be required to quote separately (in the columns provided for the purpose on the Forms) their rates for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere respectively.

5.—Forms and conditions of Tender along with Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2, and samples seen upon application to either the Deputy Storekeeper, R. M. Railway, Ajmere, or to the Storekeeper, Parel.

6.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th February, 1891.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

1. SEALED TENDERS for SUPPLY of 6 Lacs Cubic Feet of INDIGENOUS STONE during the official year 1891-92, will be received by the Vice-Chairman and will be opened by him in the presence of Tenderers, who may wish to attend at noon on the 23rd instant.

2. The stone must be of the quality of that obtained from Raj-Mehal Hills, and to pass freely in all directions through a ring, two inches in diameter, and to be delivered and stocked at the Municipal Depots at Bagbazar, Nimtolla, Nimukmehal Ghat, Alipore, and along the Circular Road. The quality of stone must not be inferior to that now being supplied, samples of which can be seen at Bagbazar Depot. Tenders for stone of this quality from any other place than Raj-Mehal may be considered.

3. Each tender may be for 10,000 Cubic Feet a multiples of that quantity and to be accompanied by sample of stone in a sealed bag. Earnest money Rs. 100 for every 10,000 c. ft. to be tendered for, to be deposited into the Municipal Treasury and the Treasurer's Receipt to be enclosed with each tender.

4. The tenderer whose Tender is accepted must sign a contract duly stamped at his own expense.

5. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. Any further information required can be had on application.

U. N. SINGHA,
Superintendent of Stores.

The 10th March 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 85 OF 1883.

JEHANGIR MANEKJEE CURSETJEE of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, now serving as District Deputy Collector of Tanna, and CURSETJEE DHUNJIBHOY SHROFF, also of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, being the Trustees of the Agiary of the late CURSETJEE MANEKJEE, situate in Raghunath Dadajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE BOMONJEE of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, KAMABAI SAHEB RANE SHIRKE, daughter of MALHARAO, the ex-Gaikwad of Baroda, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Poonah, and SOONDER SALOO NAIQUIN of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

APPEAL No. 639.

SUIT No. 85 OF 1883.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE BOMONJEE of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay. } Appellant and 1st Defendant.

vs.

JEHANGIR MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, now serving as District Deputy Collector of Thanna, and CURSETJEE DHUNJIBHOY SHROFF, also of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, being the Trustees of the Agiary of the late CURSETJEE MANEKJEE, situate in Raghunath Dadajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay. } Respondents and Plaintiffs.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit and Appeal, and bearing date the Twenty-Eighth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred & Ninety, the following immovable property WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the Eighth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One at the hour of Three O'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Jehangi Manockjee Cursetjee, Cursetjee Dhunjibhoy Shroff, Sorabjee Framjee Bomonjee, Kamabai Saheb Raje Shirke, and Soonder Saloo Naiquin, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hornby Road and Raghoonath Dadajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, which said piece or parcel of land is delineated with a Red Colored Boundary in the ground plan filed in the above Suit in the Office of the Commissioner, High Court, and also all the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built over the land and building adjoining the said piece or parcel of land and belonging to the Agiary of the late Cursetjee Manekjee and which Agiary premises are delineated with a Green Colored Boundary on the said plan, but with the exception of two rooms on the first floor and one room situate between the first floor and ground floor, which said three rooms are also delineated with a Green Color Boundary, and marked respectively, I, J, and H in the said plan, and form part of the said Agiary premises, all which land now offered for sale is situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and contains by admeasurement two hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 653, 654, old Survey Nos. 662, 671, 697, and 699, and New Survey Nos. 2-8887, 2-8888, and 2-8889, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 2311 and Street Nos. 39, 41, and 43, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Perozbai, daughter of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, on or towards the south by Borah Musjid Cross Lane, on or towards the east partly by the said Agiary premises of the late Cursetjee Manekjee and partly by the house of the said Perozbai, and on or towards the west, partly by the said Hornby Row, and partly by Raghoonath Dadajee Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the abovenamed Appellant and First Defendant, Sorabjee Framjee Bomanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Addiscombe, Bomanjee, and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and Respondents abovenamed, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st Day of February, 1891.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on MONDAY, the 20th April 1891, at 2 p.m.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for Year ending 31st December 1890.
To elect a Director and Auditors.
To declare a Dividend.
To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 7th March, 1891.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held on MONDAY, the 9th March, 1891, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 Per Share, free of Income-Tax, for the half year ending 31st December, 1890, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after MONDAY, the 23rd March, 1891, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 8th March, 1891, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th March, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, 1891, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1890.
2.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by Rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their Remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 18th March to the 1st of April, 1891, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 25th February, 1891.

WANTED.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED
A TELEGRAPH Inspector, with a Good Knowledge of both Construction and Office Work. A man with a good mechanical Training and a Knowledge of Electric Light fitting would be preferred. Salary rising from Rs. 100 to Rs. 130. Apply to the Telegraph Engineer, Madras Railway, Arkonam.

F. H. TREVITHICK,
Acting Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, Madras, 6th March, 1891.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

BLACK WALER MARE, 15.1½, aged, goes in Single or Double Harness.
BAY WALER GELDING "CORMORANT," 15.1, goes in Saddle and Harness.
C. A. H. 14-1, good paces and carries a lady, recently purchased at the stables.
C. A. P. 13-2½, 8 years old, goes in Saddle or Harness.
English built cart, with removable hood. Owner going to Europe.
Apply to L. PENNY, Gas Company, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of OCCUPANCY of the following Plots of Land on Matheran Hill will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION to the Highest Bidder, (subject to the approval and confirmation of the Collector of Tanna) on the 28th March, 1891, at 11 a.m.

Plot No. 33 admeasuring 8 acres 6 guntas.
Plot No. 99 do. 3 acres 14 guntas.
Plot No. 23 do. 3 acres 24 guntas.
Plot No. 17 do. 5 acres.

JAMES S. WILKINS,
Surgeon-Major,
Superintendent of Matheran.

THE MATURESCENT AGE BILL.

THE Pamphlet by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K. C. I. E., showing that the Hindu Religion is *not* opposed to

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL

to alter Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, may be obtained from Messrs. VEST & Co., Mount Road, Madras; Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay; and Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta. Price Re. 1.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S

CIGARS

FOR SALE AT THE

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas or carriage, &c.

1891.

ONE SHILLING = EIGHT ANNAS

FOR

LETTS'S DIARIES

IN

VARIOUS SIZES.

Apply to

HUSSONALLY ABDULALLY,
BOMBAY STATIONERY MART,
VICTORIA BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

MACHINERY.

REVISED ESTIMATES
FOR
Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic ant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRA

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	20	8 p.c.p.a.	332½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	104

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	2,500	1,000	all	20	490
Anglo-Indian	10,315	100	100	4	79xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	671	500	all	7½pr.ct.	800
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	670
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	385xd
Central India	2,750	500	500	15	575xd
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	250	40 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	635
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	667
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	515
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Kinpress	2,100	500	250	10 pr. ct.	585
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	560
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	765xd
Hingunghat Mill	300	500	250	10 pr. ct.	665
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	585
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	780
Imperial	800	500	500	..	325-30
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	945
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	620
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jasmed Manufacturing Co.	11,800	250	25	10	240
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	780
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	560
Khandesia	750	1,000	1,000	30	670
Khanguam Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	525
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Loopsee	3,500	10	10	15 pr. ct	192
Lukhmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900
Manaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	260
Manbogh Shah Mills (Sulbergai)	2,400	50	50	pr. c.	50 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,275
Mazagon	5,00	250	25	0	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,00	1,0	70	1,675
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10	7 pr. c	10
National	600	1,00	1,0	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,00	2	750
Oriental	5,75	62	62	1	103
People of India	1,000	250	25	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Cot Ld.	743	1,000	1,00	35	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,00	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,00	60	1,385
Soudercdas	75	1,000	1,000	Nil.	415
Southern India	1,000	500	50	Nil.	10 nom
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	25	12	267½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	23
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,00	40	565
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	50	Nil.	425
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	380
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	722
Ripon Mills	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,040
Lord Reay ng	445	1,000	1,000	2	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing C	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	720-25

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	7 60
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	42

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	950
Albert Ginning Co	100	800	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,400	Nil.	305
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	127½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	505
Breaf's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,280	1,280	45xd	345
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	300
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	530
Harvey and Sabapathy	308	500	all	30	
Hensol Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	410xd
Khangaum	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	415
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	510
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60-61½
Motussi Co	2,125	400	400	Rs. 15	425
Munmal M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	122½
New Berar	1,300	500	500	45	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	96½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	5,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,300	250	250	75	210
Volkart	—	700	—	Rs. 80	775

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	£ 1,000	200	200	10	250
Back Bay Baths	£ 750	150	150	7½	190
Badham Pile	500	50	50	12	50
Bapty Bros	6,625	220	185	15	44
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,00	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,475
Do. New Issues	500	375	625	33½	870
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	25	25	90
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	880-85
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	180-81½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,65 nom
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn	15,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	11½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	298
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	380	30	102½
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	35
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	84
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51-52 dn
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	300	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	3 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	385
Prince of Wales Trsln.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	63
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100	..	77
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	50	85	980
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	14
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	16

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-2
China Leaf	"	22-2 nom.
Pegin Bar Gold, New	"	21-12 "
Do. Old	"	21-14 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	22-2
English Sovereigns	"	13-15
Do. Dragons	"	13-14
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	105-10
Bar Silver 17 Do.	"	105-11
Spoon Silver	"	100

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, 8, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Indo-British Institution, Lord Harris presiding, 5-30 p.m.
Dr. Barry's Lecture on "Faradaic Electricity," Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Mr. V. S. Modak's Lecture on "Social Isolation in India," Wilson College, 6 p.m.
David Garrick, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Fillis's Circus, 9 p.m.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5 to 10 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th:—Ironopolis (s) from Hull; and Kolpino (s) from London. Yesterday:—Karagola (s), from Karachi; King Arthur (s), from Busreh; Egremont Castle (s), from Cardiff; and Hoseinee (s), from Jeddah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Camorta (s., for Rangoon, &c.; Lansdowne Tower (s), for Dunkirk; and White Jacket (s), for Rangoon.

THE B. S. CLUB.—The Cup, manufactured by Messrs. Lund, Blockley, and Carter, and presented to the Bombay Swimming Club, is now on view, at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, together with the other prizes for the forthcoming races.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting and prize-distribution of the Indo-British Institution will be held at half-past five o'clock this afternoon, His Excellency Lord Harris presiding. The report that will be submitted represents, we understand, a very satisfactory year's work.

KAPOLE NIRASHRIT FUND.—We have been requested by the honorary secretaries of this charity to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bond for Rs. 500 from Bai Keserbai, in memory of her deceased husband Shet Vrijlaldass Luxmidas; Rs. 200 from Shet Jamnadas Rawjee; and Rs. 100 from Messrs. Bhagwandass and Gokaldass in memory of their late father Shet Luxmidas Cullianjee.

A YOUNG PICKPOCKET.—A young Hindoo lad, named Govind Heeroo, was yesterday brought up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of stealing a purse, containing Rs. 14. Waga Aka, a Marwaree, appeared as complainant and identified the prisoner. He said the latter picked his pockets whilst he was purchasing a railway ticket yesterday, at the Musjid Bunder Railway Station. The young pickpocket was seized in the act, and made over to the custody of the railway police. Govind denied the charge and accused the police of having ill-treated him before taking him to the Boree Bunder Station. He, however, admitted two previous convictions. The Magistrate convicted the accused upon the evidence adduced, and sentenced him to undergo hard labour for six months in the common jail.

A THIEF PLAYING THE MADMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. Cooper, Constable Good prosecuted Ally Dhondoo, a Mahomedan, on a charge of stealing a fowl and an embroidered cap. From the evidence of Mahomed Hussein, the complainant, it appeared, the accused stole the fowl from his residence at Mody Bay, and was arrested in the native town. Whilst Ally Dhondoo was standing at the bar he behaved in a most eccentric manner, apparently with the view of making the Court imagine him insane. Hoosein Chandbhai appeared as a witness and said he refused to steal the hen at the request of the prisoner who struck him for his refusal and sent him home crying. This statement Ally Dhondoo denied and said the boy had committed the theft. As regards the theft of the embroidered cap, which was claimed by Tyeb Noor Mahomed, it was asserted that the accused snatched it off the former's head, whilst he was partaking of refreshments in Kussai Moholla, and made off with it. The fugitive was pursued, and arrested near the Crawford Market, with the hen and cap in his possession. Ally Dhondoo likewise contradicted this latter version of the story and attributed his behaviour to his being under the influence of liquor at the time. The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to fourteen days hard labour.

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY BY HAMALS.

SUPERINTENDENT MACDERMOTT and Inspector Biscoe have since the middle of December last been endeavouring to get at the bottom of what appears to have been the combined stratagems of a gang of five *hamals*, who, it would seem, banded themselves together for the purpose of thieving. From the fact that the robbers were employed in various offices throughout the Fort, it was evident that their plans were carefully made. When the police made their first enquiries it was thought that the charge of housebreaking and theft, with abetment in the commission of the offence, would be brought home to the burglars. But when the meditated proceedings were laid before the Government Prosecutor, it was thought that there was not sufficient evidence. The charge was accordingly altered to one of receiving and disposing of stolen property with a knowledge that the same had been stolen. The seven delinquents belong to that class of domestic servants, commonly known as *hamals*. It was on the night of the 19th of December that this organised band, comprising Nagoo Lachana, *hamal* in Mr. Allen Turner's office, solicitor, High Court, Hytha Dhooma, *hamal* to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kharaga Dhooma employed in the Fort Reading Library, Somappa Dhooma, *hamal* to Ardeshir B. Kapadia, barrister-at-law, Rama Krishna, a servant in the same capacity to Messrs. Purshotum Bhundaji and Co., Dassa Buga, employed in Messrs. Norrie, Mitchell and Company, and Kalappa Dhooma, broke into the premises of Ebrahim Adamali, China Emporium, usually known as the China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, through a back window, and made a "clean sweep" of valuable gold and silver jewellery, valued at about Rs. 2,042 from one of the show cases. During the course of their investigations the police officers arrested a woman, named Bhaijoo, on suspicion on February 1, in Kharwar Street, Stone Bunder. On searching the house of this woman they came upon a quantity of the missing jewellery. From information elicited from her they proceeded to the office of Mr. Allen Turner, and arrested the first of the band who happened to be lounging in an arm-chair. From here the police directed their steps to the Fort Reading Room and Library, where Kharaga Dhooma was next secured. Another extensive portion of the jewellery was found secreted in a hamal's box in the office of Mr. Janardhan Gopal. Further police investigations led to the recovery of portions of the jewellery from various *marwarees* in the city. But these enquiries were not confined to Bombay alone. Two of the culprits were traced of Mangalore, where they had been arrested on suspicion by the police, who, however, released them on the representation of the female prisoner that the ornaments belonged to her child. These two are in safe custody, and it is to be hoped that Calappa Maujana, who has managed to evade arrest, will also be run to earth. The six offenders were placed before the Magistrate yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court. The evidence of Hyder Ally Ebrahim was recorded, and the case was adjourned till April 3.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As it has been observed that many Europeans attend the Catholic Cathedral at Kalbadevi, on Good Friday evening, for the representation of Jesus crucified, and as the majority of the congregation understand the English language better than any other, my object in writing is to request the Very Rev. Vicar to be good enough to have an English sermon on Good Friday of this year. The Vicar, I believe, will not refuse this request but will, I am sure, if this letter catches his eye, be very willing to oblige not only a select few, but the Catholic community at large.—Yours, &c.,

16th March. M. B.

DIVINE SERVICES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.
SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon. Subject: "Conscience."

THURSDAY, MARCH 19.
ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.'s. Fastnet, in the Prince's Dock this evening, at half past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship White Jacket, 1,405 tons, Captain Richard Care, cleared yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain T J Roffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah in ballast.

THE steam ship Lansdowne Tower, 2,071 tons, Captain A Lawrie, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Comarta, 1,355 tons, Captain M D Blott, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Egremont Castle, 1,873 tons, Captain M Valentine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,921 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship Ironopolis, 1,551 tons, Captain R B Tomlinson, arrived in harbour on Monday last from Hull, with a cargo of 3,011 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts, Craig and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain N T Fairweather, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, Dr Dorabjee Panchkanewalla, as cabin, and 73 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Kolpino, 1,518 tons, Captain John Rice, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from London via Karachi with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karogola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Anderson, Chief Civil Master, Armour Tooth, Mr F T Jones, Mr R Ramdass, Mr S Nathooramjee, and 533 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Sheds	Company or Agents.
" Cy of Dublin	2150	Greenhorn	F	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Wai	..	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
" Altmore	1349	Watson	N	P Muir & Co
" Fastnet	1498	Chandler	P	J Mackintosh & Co
" Nadir	..	Nacoda	Q	Shepherd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kaveri.....Nacoda.....Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Nubia	2212	Knox	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Lombardy	1570	Jephson	3	P & O S N Co
" Hardwood	1054	Thomson	8	J Mackintosh & Co
" L. Tower	2071	Lawrie	12	T Morrison
" Wistow Hall	2138	Kelly	13	E Bates & Co
" Pemba	988	Houston	15	B I S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Karagola..... 598 ....Tice.....B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Ironopolis (s)	Tomlinson	Hull, Feb 11.
	Kolpino (s)	Rice	London, Feb 5.
17	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, March 14.
	King Arthur (s)	Fairweather	Busreh, March 3.
	Egremont Castle(s)	Valentine	Cardiff, Feb 14.
	Hoseinee (s)	Rattin	Jeddah, March 5.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Camorta (s)	Blott	Rangoon, &c.
	L. Tower (s)	Lawrie	Dunkirk.
	White Jacket (s)	Care	Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer, Wistow Hall for Liverpool.
" Assam for Aden, &c.
" Hoseinee for Mussowa, Hodeida, &c.
" Kolpino for Hull, &c.
" Egremont Castle, for Hamburg.
" King Arthur, for the Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS—MARCH 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Alpine s—81 cases wine, &c., and 121 cases Whisky, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 220 cases Whisky, and 5 cases Brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee; 12 cases Whisky, Thos. H. Moore and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa s—1 butt Sherry wine and 15 cases champagne, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 56 cases champagne, &c., Cutler, Palmer and Co.; 41 cases Whisky, &c., Treacher & Co.; 5 cases printed books, B. X. Furtado and Bro; 3 cases cheese, Phillips and Co.

Saudfield s—101 cases Whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 27 casks Beer, P. Cowasjee Shroff and Sons; 40 cases Beer Sorabjee Cowajee; 13 cases cheese, &c., H. Mahomedally.

Peshawur s—25 cases Oilmenstores, T. Ackbarally.

FROM ANTWERP.

Malwa s—20 cases Alizorine, W Bell and Co.

Sandfield s—318 cases window Glass, T Ebramjee; 22 cases writing paper, M A M Shurufally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Scharlachberger s—11 cases glassware, F N Tanawalla; 10 cases lampware, S M Cassum.

FROM CHARENTE.

Malwa s—145 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy; 210 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 200 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee; 70 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Malwa s—106 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 26 cases brandy, P Cowasjee Shroff and Sons; 33 cases brandy, Souza and Fernandes; 25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM BREMEN.

Scharlachberger s—100 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin s—100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 220 cwts turmeric, Megjee Mooljee; 85 bales wool, L Chuttoo; 347 bales cotton fly, M Bhimjee; 432 bales cotton fly, T Jewraj; 70 bales cotton fly, David Sassoon and Co; 172 bales wool, G Kessowjee; 116 bales cotton, O Khimjee; 155 bales wool B Fakirchand; 110 bales wool, E Sassoon and Co; 81 bales wool, Kika Khooshall.

Wistow Hall s—1000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 51 bales wool Keeka Khoosal; 2009 cwts linseed, and 31900 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GLASGOW.

Nubia s—780 cwts bonemeal, C Mahomed; 120 cwts gum, F S Punnett.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—97 cwts dry ginger S Ramjee; 65¼ cwts gum, Cassum Soomar; 329 cwts deer horns, J M Remtoola; 235 cwts gum, B Tuluckchund; 7 cwts peacock feathers, and 45 cwts gum, B Sajun; 117 cwts gum, N Saroopchand; 44 cwts gum, D Peerbhoy; 20¼ cwts gum, H M Sudeick Nemazee; 65¼ cwts dry ginger M Poonja and Co; 45 bales skins; 1150 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 165 cwts gum, A A Mamed and Co; 75 cwts gum, C Nurpal; 71¼ cwts gum, K Vussonjee; 55 cases nutmegs, &c., C Chaterbooj; 1 bale cotton, The Bombay Co; 90 cwts gum, M Lalljee; 992½ cwts Beyts, Craig and Co; 84 cwts olibanum, D Dossa; 235 cwts gum, and 13¼ cwts olibanum, S Runchordass; 9 bales skin, C Rozabally, 16 casks chutnee, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt-Commander s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 440 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 50 bales cotton, Erusthansen and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, and 8,007 cwts linseed, and 4,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 13,646 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 12,999 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,431 bales cotton, Wolkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Kolpino s—14,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bindo s—13,000 gingellyseed, Tyabjee and Co.; 8,004 cwts gingellyseed, 2,001 cwts groundnuts, and 1,000¼ cwts nigerseed, Beyts, Craig and Co.

Nubia s—10 bales silk waste, M J Koilawala; 20,427 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 10 bales silk waste, A Blaschcek and Co.

Altmore s—495 cwts mustardseed, 1980 cwts wheat, 65 cwts mowrasseed, 495 cwts nigerseed, and 1,312 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 4,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Bindo s—6000 cwts wheat, and 1,000 cwts linseed J C Bushby and Co; 1820 cwts teelseed, 11,068 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 2025 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Fastnet s—220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 750 cwts myrobollams, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Fastnet s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—2 parcels cotton gasor, D Mowjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—50 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lalpoora s—106 bales cotton, R Luchmondass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 16.

Dun, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

MARCH 17.

Anderson, Major, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, from Karachi.
Broome, Captain, 9th Bo Infy, on leave, from Mhow.
Penton, Major, Bo Inspector A Signaling, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 16.

Dun, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, to Simla.
Montgomery, Capt, Bo Marine Battn, on duty, to Poona
Anderson, Major, Bo, Poona Horse, from leave, to Sirur.
Anderson, Maj-Genl, Bo Staff, on duty, to Mhow.
Dann, Lt and Adj, 10 Bo Ll, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 18th March, 1891.

I. On Saturday next the Corps will parade at the Municipal Office at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Colaba to continue the Annual course of gun target practice. Members of both Batteries who have not received their uniforms are requested to attend in plain clothes.

II. There will be class firing at Cooria on Friday next. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., local time.

III. Practice with the 9 R.M. L. Gun at Middleground Battery will commence this morning—Fall in at the Apollo Bunder at 6-45 a.m. Launch leaves the Bunder at 7 a.m., sharp. Dress:—Drill Order.

IV. The practical part of the examination of candidates for proficiency certificates will take place on Saturday afternoon, the 21st instant, during the firing of the Annual Course. Time and place for the written part will be notified hereafter.

V. The proficiency class will meet at Head-Quarters on Thursday, the 19th instant, and 7 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. Members who have to put in squad drills should attend these classes.

6. The following drills for No. 2 Battery will take place at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters:—
To-day, at 5-45 p.m., Gun drill.
Thursday, at 5-45 p.m., Squad drill.
Friday, 20th, at 5-45 p.m., Gun drill.

7. The General Officer Commanding the District will inspect No. 2 Battery on Wednesday, the 25th March, at Nesbit Road, Head-Quarters, at 9 p. m. Attendance for Members of the Battery is compulsory.

8. No. 133 Gr. Joseph Graham having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 16th instant and posted to No. 2 Battery.

9. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 16th instant and posted to No. 1 Sub Division of No. 1 Battery.

10. The following gentlemen are enrolled as Honorary members of the Corps from the 16th instant:—Messrs. H. Kennand, R. V. Ried, and C. S. Sarl.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 18th March, 1891.

1. The Regiment will parade for the Annual Inspection on Saturday next, the 21st Instant, at 4 p.m., in front of the Gymkhana. "All members are requested to attend or obtain leave of absence." Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 3 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying, after parade, to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars on Saturday, the 21st instant, as follows:—
Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—Two single cars leave Victoria Gardens at 3 p.m.
St. Mary's School—One double car leaves Victoria Gardens at 3 p.m.

2. There will be Company drill for the Proficiency Class at Head-Quarters on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 5-30 p.m. The members are requested to attend. Plain clothes, rifles, and side arms.

3. A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Friday next, the 20th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

4. All morning drills will be discontinued on and after this day, Wednesday, the 18th instant.

5. There will be Company drill for members of "C" Coy. at the Government Dockyard, at 5-15 p.m., this day, Wednesday, and Friday next, the 18th and 20th instants. Any dress. Arms and accoutrements.

6. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Volunteer C J Spalding, "A" Coy., from 13th March to 13th April 1891.

7. There will be Company drill for "D" Coy. behind the Town Hall on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 5-30 p.m. Full uniform, with Rifles, &c.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

8. Extract from District and Garrison orders, dated Bombay, Tuesday, March 17th 1891:—

No. 2370. Volunteers—A Board of examination will assemble on Friday next, the 20th instant, on the the General Parade Ground, at 7 a.m., to examine, under para 102 to 110 of A. R. I., Volume IX, officers and Volunteers of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles for Proficiency Certificates.

A Company of the Marine Battalion will parade. President-Major F. G. Alexander, 21st Bombay Infantry.

Members—Captain T. W. C. Leatham, adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; and Captain A. Beale, 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

9. With reference to the above order candidates for Proficiency certificates will parade at 6-45 a.m. on Friday next, the 20th instant, at the Cruckshank Road, end of the Parade Ground. Dress:—Red or white, Helmets, arms and accoutrements.

Bombay Light House.

The following parade preparatory to the Inspection is ordered;—Full drill order, in rear of the Marine Lines, this day, Wednesday, the 18th Instant, at 6-45 a.m. Attention is drawn to Rule 15 of the Corps. Members must not absent themselves without leave.

2. The Bombay Light Horse will be inspected on Thursday morning next, on the General Parade Ground. Members will assemble in rear of the Marine Lines at 6-30 a.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 14.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr H R H Coxe, I C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Lieut C L O Reid, Madras S C, 6th Madras Infy, is appointed to be an Assist Commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma.

The services of Surgn-Major C W Calthrop, MD, Bengal Estabt, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Surgn L G Fischer, Bengal Estabt, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt H L Custance, Bengal S C, 2nd-in-Command in the Upper Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of the Rev J H Taylor, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The Rev C H Barlow, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, is appointed to be Chaplain of Gauhati and Shillong.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

L

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSES AT MODY BAY, PORT TRUST IMPERIAL ESTATE.

MR. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 and 5 o'clock p.m., on the premises by order of Bai Bachoobai, widow of Bomanjee Cowasjee Tuback, on account and risk of Thacker Canjee Jaitha, under a power of sale contained in her mortgaged deed, bearing date the 15th day of June 1887.

LOT No. 1.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Imperial Estate in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 205 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the north by a sweepers' passage and beyond thereto by the property of Morar Punja, on or towards the south by the Carwar street, on or towards the east by the Frere road, and on or towards the west by a passage, common to the said premises, and Lot No. 2, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8489, and Municipal assessment under No

LOT No. II.

Also on the same day at 5 o'clock p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Imperial Estate, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 203 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the east by the said passage, common to Lot No. 1, and the present lot, on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage, and beyond thereto by the property of Morar Poonja, and on or towards the south by the Carwar street, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 8489 and Municipal Assessment under No.

The mortgagee has formed the rents to a contractor, who pays for the premises comprised in lot No. 1, a monthly rent of Rs. 120, and for the premises comprised in lot No. 2, a monthly rent of Rs. 105, the actual yield of rent to the contractor being much larger.

The premises will be put up at the time of sale either in one lot or in two according to the convenience of the bidders present at the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Solicitor for the Vendors, or to the undersigned auctioneer, No. 24, National Bank's Building.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.
Bombay, March 18, 1891. Auctioneer.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, behind the Government House, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, table and hanging kerosine lamps, carpets, a handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, a collection of garden pots of roses, crotons, &c., the property of Mrs. HARRISON.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c., AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

The property of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay—
1 Rob Boy b. a. g. 16-0, 10 years.

The property of other gentlemen—
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good ordered.
1 powerful Bay Arab horse, 14-2½, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 pony cart with grey pony.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 154, Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate photographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hunk's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of THOMAS FOURACRES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Arab and Persian horses, at Sulleman bin Dawood's Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the property of different dealers proceeding to their native country.

A lot of Arab and Persian horses, consisting of chargers, galloways, racers, hacks, ponies, &c.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th April next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, opposite the Marine Line Station, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, guns, rifles, swords, revolvers, hanging and table lamps, Brussels and velvet carpets, pictures, a handsome strong grey Arab horse, a strong built Victoria, sets of harness, hunting whips, &c., the property of NUSSERVANJEE R. KATHOKE, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Detailed catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, March 18, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of the Columbia Skating Rink advertised to take place on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE of valuable landed properties at Mahim, near the Railway Station.

On SATURDAY., the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the surviving mortgagee Bechra Akha, and on account and at the risk of Govind Ramjee, and the estate of the late Samuldass Bhowandass, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of December, 1885, the following properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece of foras freehold ground, settled under Act VI. of 1851, containing by admeasurement 20,955 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements, and premises, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 93, 135, 138 and 182, and new Nos. 12-16 and 13331, and new Survey No. 1-236, situate at Mahim, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, lying to the east of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and is bounded on the east partly by the Government ground and partly by the ground of Mariambibi, wife of Mahomed Ebrahim Valud Faizoodin Nowrungay, on the west by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, on the north by the Mahomedan burial ground, and on the south by the ground of Nagia Jasoo Kinay.

Secondly.—All that piece of foras freehold ground, settled under Act VI. of 1851, containing by admeasurement 12,796 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages, tenements, and premises standing thereon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 93, 135, 138, and 182, and new Nos. A-12-16 and A-13331, and new Survey No. 1-2-61, situate at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and bounded on the east by the land belonging to the Bombay Municipality, on the west partly by the cart of Dossabhoy Banajee, and partly by the cart of St. Michael's Church, on the north by the Government ground, and on the south by the cart of Gabriel De Silva.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF RARE AND CHOICE PLANTS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell on MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 7 a.m., by Public Auction at No. 22, Middle Colaba, the valuable and choice selection of rare plants, in tubs and pots, consisting of roses (in variety), geraniums, lillies, crotons, honeysuckle, magnolias jossamin, myrtle, rue, sagoo, cresan themum, arocaria, daisy laurels (a large collection) &c., the property of H. A. Geyer, Esq., proceeding to England.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, opposite the General Post Office, the office furniture of Messrs. Herford and Tomkinson, consisting of writing tables with 2, 4 and 8 drawers, arm and without arm chairs, presses, sliding glass door cupboards, office chairs, sample counter, iron fireproof safes on stands, benches, copying press on stand, cotton scale, with weights, hanging punkhas, easy chairs, round table 8-day clock, washhand table, cooking stove, shelves, screens, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 11th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 48, Church Street, Mazagon, opposite the Chapel of Lady of Gloria, the very valuable handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood, dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture, made to order, under European supervision, also elaborately carved blackwood four posts bedstead complete, a very rare and elegant piece of workmanship, open, carved blackwood sofas, chairs, pier tables and teapoys (suitable for presents to home friends) rich porcelain dinner service complete for 24 persons, glassware, best plated ware, a firstrate iron framed cottage Pianoforte by Emil Ascherberg, Dresden, first-rate large size musical box playing 24 airs with drum by Marcks and Co., stand, hand organ by Metzler and Co., London, glass chandeliers, with spare K O duplex founts, artificial flowers, under glass domes clocks, mahogany and camphurred chests of drawers, large library presses made to order, Brussels carpets, choice garden plants, &c. the property of Captain A HOUSTON.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, March 18, 1891.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Indo-British Institution will be held on WEDNESDAY, 18th March, at Half-Past Five O'Clock p.m., in the New School Building, Esplanade. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble LORD HARRIS, G. C. I. E., will preside.

BUSINESS:

To receive the Report of the Committee, and the Accounts for 1890.

To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

The proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the Children.

Friends and Supporters of the Institution are cordially invited to attend.

RUPEES 500 REWARD.

IT having been brought to our Notice that certain Native Firms and Street Peddlers of Bombay are representing to the Public that the Spectacles they are offering for sale are the Celebrated Spectacles by Dr. A. Menist, we hereby warn the Public against these Imposters, and we offer a Reward of Rs. 500 to any one giving information that will result in a Conviction.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,
SOLE AND APPOINTED AGENTS
For DR. A. MENIST'S Celebrated Perfect Pebble Spectacles and Eye Glasses,
FOR ALL INDIA AND BURMAH, BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

BEST BREAD AWAIT
HEARSCH AND CO.,
TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS. The Best Quality of English, German, American, and French Bread to be had at all hours of the Day or Night. They supplied the Imperial Prince of Russia's Fleet while here, and received very good reference. They are suppliers to Marine Battalion and 4th Rifles, Messes, and likewise Byculla Club.

Bread under Medical Approval.
Please Send Order, FALKLAND ROAD.

REAL IVORY HANDLED CUTLERY.

GUARANTEED PURE STEEL. Of the very Best Quality, with through Tang.
Table and Dessert KNIVES and CARVERS.
A small supply just received by
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld,
House Furnishers and Billiard Table Makers,
18, Marine Street.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

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SAMARITAN DROPS

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Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

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Burns, Ulcers, Maligunt Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

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Packing As. 4 extra.

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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index." To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFES, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, and in Re Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, 1891, at 1 p.m., at No. 19, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, (opposite the Bombay Bank), the following office furniture, &c., consisting of office writing tables, chairs, treasury safe, hanging punkhas, book, stands, chests, pigeon holes, cupboards, iron chests, sofas, clock, scale, copying press, screens, samples of cloth, sample baling press, writing materials side board, commodes, camp tables, gindy stand, filter, bench, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, March 18, 1891.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, &c.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., in their sale rooms in Apollo Street, sundry articles of furniture, consisting of glass cupboards, show cases, sofas, chairs, tables, counters, round, writing, dressing, washing, and pier tables, teapoys, side cabinets, iron safe, mirrors, pictures, table, and fancy ornaments, perambulators, portmanteaus, native writing boxes, clocks, double and single cot-, table and hanging lamps, sewing machines, crockery, cutlery, plated and glassware, and a semigrand square piano by S. Rose and Co. almost new, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.
Bombay, March 18, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17.

FRIDAY'S financial quotations are repeated in every item in Reuter's London telegram of last evening, including Consols, at 97, and Bar Silver, at 45 5-16d. per oz. About a quarter of a million in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. Five lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay were allotted by the Indian Council at Friday's extreme rate of 1s. 5 11-32d. The quotation of Silver from New York comes also unaltered at 99¼ cents; but demand Exchange on London was ¼ cent. lower at 4·88 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 377,000 ounces more of the metal, at 99·30 to 99·50 cents per oz.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, and Surats quiet, the total Sale having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 700 Surats. The price of spot Mid-American was still 4 15-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-64d. to 3-64d. lower. In East Indian Cotton prices of Oomras of all grades, Bengals, Westerns, Tinnys, and Coconadas were 1-16d. higher.

In New York, 9 16 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but June Futures were 9 points lower, at 8·97 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 16,000 bales, and the figures from the beginning of the season now compare as follows with those of the previous two seasons:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts	16,000	11,000	15,000
Two days' do. ...	30,000	16,000	33,000
Since 1st Sept. '90	6,027,000	5,474,000	5,097,000

Our local Cotton Market keeps quiet in tone at previous prices, and with only a small business passing. The purchases for local Spinners' account amounted to 975 bales, of which 800 were Barsee, at Rs. 189·90; the balance being made up of 150 Pachora, at Rs. 156½; and 100 bales each of Bhownuggur, at Rs. 183½; and Mowa, at Rs. 184; exporters having 500 Bengals, at Rs. 156-162½; 125 Karanja, at Rs. 180; and 100 bales each of Dhulia, at Rs. 157; and Bharee Ginned, at Rs. 184 per candy.

WHEAT.—Transactions have again been upon a large scale in this market, which has been strong in tone, but without further change in prices.

SEEDS have also been taken in considerable quantities on the bases of yesterday's rates in a firm market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	18,698 bales.
Wheat	40,993 cwt.
Linseed	73,388 "
Rapeseed	15,255 "
Gingelly	13,333 "
Poppy Seed	1,659 "
Groundnuts	17,890 "
Castorseed	5,491 "

FREIGHTS.—There is more doing in this market at somewhat lower rates, say, Antwerp, for April shipment, at 22s. 6d.; and Marseilles and Genoa, at 22s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at yesterday evening's rates at 1s. 5⅝d., for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5¾d. for three months' sight Credits; but Calcutta quotations coming 1-16d. lower, ours declined to the same extent, closing with an easy feeling. A fair amount of three months' sight Credits were placed at a fraction below 1s. 5⅞d. for ready, and afterwards at 1s. 5 9-16d. ready and a fraction higher forward; and Telegraphic was done at 1s. 5⅞d. for April-May transfer, but that rate was the best quoted for forward Demand at the close.

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 5 5-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 5¾d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 7-16d. "
Credits do.	1s. 5 9-16d. "
Francs do.	1·85 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm and rates advanced materially, say to 104⅞ to 11-16 for Fours for cash; 104½ for the coming settlement and 104¼ for the May account, business having been done at the rate for April; but a reaction took place in the after part of the day, and closing quotations were 104 7-16 for cash; 104 5-16 for the April account, and 104 3-16 for May. 107½, nominal, was still the rate for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES have been quiet, but the few alterations which we make in quotations of Cotton Mill Scrip this evening are nearly all in sellers' favour. Some Press shares are rather lower. The Miscellaneous Market is, generally speaking, steady at previous rates.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Good Dhollerah	3 15-16.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 5d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	97
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75⅝
4½ per cent. "	77⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅛
Bar Silver	45 5-16

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams can now be accepted for Iquique and Arica in Chili, but must be in plain European language. Communication with other parts of Chili remains suspended.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th March, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	11	55 a.m.	2	35
Teheran	17	1	36 p.m.	1	4
Suez	17	1	25 p.m.	...	54

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m. on 17th March, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	3	...	2
" Kurrachee ...	...	20	...	1
" Madras	...	36	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 16.

10 p.m.	77·3

TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

6 a.m...	72·4
10 a.m...	80·5
2 p.m...	82·3
4 p.m...	82·4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 16th March, 1891.

[Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·830
Temperature of the Air	78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·0
Dew Point	64·4
Relative humidity of Air	·621
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)....	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·9
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	70·1
General Directions of Wind*.....	N, NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	431

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CURRIE—March 12, at Belmont, Mahableshwar, the wife of Algernon Currie, Colonel, 4th (P. A. V. O.) Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAINS—March 12, at Chinsurah, the wife of H Hains, Esq, Commander of flat Bowreah, of a son.
MARSDEN—March 14, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon J C Marsden, I M S, Civil Surgeon, Coorg, of a daughter.
ROBERTS—March 8, at Puri, the wife of H V H Roberts, Esq, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.
SMYTH—March 2, at Lansdowne, N-W P, the wife of Surgeon-Major F A Smyth, 2-3 Goorkhas, of a son.
TURNBULL—March 11, at Calcutta, the wife of W Carr Turnbull, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1891.

SIR JOSEPH PEASE had secured last evening for his motion against the opium trade. The terms of his resolutions are as follows:—"That this House is of opinion that the system by which a large portion of the Indian opium revenue is raised is morally indefensible, and would urge upon the Indian Government that they should cease to grant licenses for the cultivation of poppy in British India except to supply the legitimate demands for medical purposes, and should at the same time take measures to prevent any increase in the production of the Malwa opium." Sir Joseph Pease and his friends talk of holding a conference in London, and in other ways also they are trying to stir up public feeling in England. The success of the Lancashire agitation against the Indian mill-industry will of course encourage them to go on. If they can only bring the same amount of pressure to bear upon the Government of the day, whether it is Liberal or Conservative is immaterial, there is no reason why they should not carry their point. If English Ministers can show themselves indifferent to the interests of Indian manufacturers when they clash with those of an important body of English voters, why should our party rulers be more solicitous for the Indian revenue? *Apropos* of Mr. Maclean's question, and Mr. W. H. Smith's reply, Mr. Holt-Hallett is more Lancastrian than the Lancastrians. While the *Manchester Guardian* professes its contentment with the declarations of the Government on this subject, the honorary member of the Blackburn or Oldham Chamber of Commerce—which is it?—declares that the Ministerial concession is "eminently unsatisfactory." "It clearly shows," declares this distinguished Public Works official who knows more about factories than the whole of the Bombay mill-owners combined, "that the Indian Government does not intend to incorporate in its Indian Factory Act the regulations concerning the labour of the young which were sanctioned by the Berlin Conference." What does Mr. Holt-Hallett want? He is not in advance of, but behind the age. He ought to have lived in the days when England prevented Ireland from engaging in competing industrial pursuits, and thereby sowed the discontent from which both countries are now suffering. Sir Joseph Pease calls upon the House of Commons to declare that the revenue derived by the Indian Government from the sale of opium in China is "morally indefensible." Why does not Mr. Holt-Hallett get one of his friends, say Mr. Maclean or Mr. Samuel Smith, to propose a resolution affirming that the profits derived by the Bombay mill-owners from the sale of cotton goods in the same country are "commercially indefensible"? Although the Lancashire group are too powerful to be resisted, it is satisfactory to find that there are men in the House of Commons who are able to take a just view of this matter. Mr. King somewhat tardily has realized what is the basis of the bitter cry of Manchester, and has put one or two questions to Sir John Gorst, from the point of view of the unrepresented Indian mill-owners. Sir George Campbell has been moving in the same direction, and cynics at St. Stephen's smiled at the answer he drew from Mr. W. H. Smith, who held up his hands in horror at the ex-Lieutenant-Governor's suggestion. Sir George, amidst the cheers of several Radical and Home Rule members, asked in his most sarcastic manner whether the Berlin Conference did not distinctly state that their recommendations were not applicable to tropical countries, and whether the First Lord of the Treasury considered it consistent with the interests of the people to press on the Secretary of State, whose salary he might have mentioned they pay, the desirableness of dealing with the question on the representation of Lancashire members rather than with a view to the requirements of our Asiatic fellow-subjects. Of course, Mr. W. H. Smith had not read the *proces-verbal*, and therefore how could he be aware of the limitations alluded to? "The sole object which the Government of India and the Secretary of State had in view," he went on to say, "was the regulation of labour in factories in India in a manner consonant with humanity." Is it quite candid to put the responsibility upon the Government of India? The absurdity and unfairness of the inference is borne out by what the leading Lancashire paper says: "If the whole truth is ever known, it will be found," so we are told, "that great credit attaches to the India Office for the efforts which it has made to stir the Calcutta Government up to a sense of its duties." But who stirred up the India Office? Further, we are told that the Indian Government did not seem to have been so much hostile to the "required reforms" as stolidly apathetic in the matter, and totally unable to understand the agitation which the revelations as to the conditions of Indian child-labour has caused at home." "At home" here stands for a certain northern shire. Outside the confines of Lancashire nobody has been sufficiently impertinent to interfere with a matter that concerns India and India alone. There is a Bill now before Parliament making certain alterations in the English Factory Acts. It found an opponent in Mr. Maclean, for this among other reasons, that the proposed additional regulations would indirectly benefit the Bombay mill-owners! On the principle of tit for tat, why should not Indian Chambers of Commerce call upon the Government to resist with all their might the amendments that Mr. Maclean, Mr. Oldroyd, Sir William Houldsworth, and the rest will doubtless move when the measure goes into Committee? Mr. Holt-Hallett evidently thinks the fight against the Bombay mills should be kept up, and that the sensational element of the question should be worked with the utmost energy. The five questions which he urges in the *Manchester Guardian* should be asked in the House of Commons are for the most part absolutely inappropriate to the discussion, but they are highly sensational, and will serve a purpose if Mr. Holt-Hallett is able to conceal from the House of Commons the fact that they relate to industrial establishments which have never been under regulation. Thus some one told the Bombay Factory Commission of 1884 that "the men and women sometimes work for ten or twelve days and nights at a stretch without rest," and some one belonging to a Khandeish cotton press and ginning factory—pressing and ginning factories, by the way do not compete with Lancashire—said that "the hands who work these long hours frequently die." If Mr. Hallett and his friends had been a little more candid in controversy than they have been they would have taken care to guard the public at home against believing that these sensational passages in the 1884 evidence—quite isolated as they are—can be in any way predicated of the mills which have come under the Act. The paragraph which he quotes from the report of the Commission, showing that women can be worked eleven and a half hours in the day in the cold weather and fourteen hours a day in the hot weather, makes it clear that this happens as a matter of fact only in the small ginning and press factories which have never come under the Act, but it will not be the fault of the agitators at home if these cases are regarded as instances of the intolerable hardships incidental to life in the Bombay mills.

THE Committee appointed by Government to report on the proposal to place the outfall of the Bombay sewer system at Colaba has nearly concluded its labours, and the report will probably be sent in in the course of the month. The proposal in question was embodied in the report on the Bombay sewerage which was drawn up by Mr. Baldwin Latham for the Municipality. The plan has the merit of thoroughness and simplicity; it would put an end for ever to the nuisance arising from the discharge of the sewage of a population of eight hundred thousand into the sea to the windward of the city, polluting the sea-breeze which ought to be refreshing and health-giving, and tainting the foreshore which under other circumstances would afford the finest and most salubrious sites for residences to be found on the Island. Were the contents of the sewers discharged into the deep sea at Colaba Point at ebb tide it would be taken out into the great ocean current and would be as if it had never existed. To secure the discharge of the sewage at the ebb tide only it would be necessary to construct great reservoirs for its reception during the time of flow and high tide. It is quite possible to make such reservoirs air-tight so as to be inodorous, and no inconvenience need be inflicted on residents in Colaba. The military authorities are supposed, perhaps unjustly, to be adverse to the carrying out of the project from selfish considerations. But in this as in all other matters the greatest good of the greatest number is the only sound principle. There are good military reasons why Colaba, which is the most exposed part of the Island, should be abandoned as a site for barracks that would be more conveniently situated on the mainland. That Colaba Point site is unquestionably the best site for the great outfall even the Military authorities would not care to deny. The question of cost is of course important. There was at one period a remarkable divergence in the amount of the estimates for carrying the main drain southward through Colaba. Mr. Baldwin Latham's estimate came to sixty lakhs. The Municipal Engineers considered that that the cost would amount to considerably more; indeed it is believed that the total expenditure was put at one hundred and fifty lakhs. The difference was great, but it was not more than may arise when engineers set themselves to see what a particular plan may conceivably involve, while the projector confines himself to what he considers will prove adequate for the realization of his proposal. For instance in the larger estimate a considerable outlay was contemplated for the construction of a protecting break-water running out into the deep to secure the outflow main from harm. But according to the design of Mr. Latham the pipe would be sufficiently protected by laying it in a groove or channel in the rock, and thus the cost of a protecting break-water would be saved. In other questions of detail similar economy might be effected. On the supposition that the military *non possumus*, or the large outlay required, may interpose obstacles to the transference of the outfall to Colaba, Mr. Latham has given his opinion in favour of the present Worlee site as the next best available. But he deems it essential to mitigate the undoubted evils arising from the pollution of the adjacent sea and the fouling of the western foreshore by taking measures to ensure that the sewage shall be discharged only at the ebb tide. This innovation on the existing practice would of course entail the construction of large reservoirs at Love Grove. It is sincerely to be hoped that if vast tanks are to be constructed to the windward of the city on a sufficiently large scale to contain the whole of the sewage for some eighteen hours out of the twenty-four special care will be taken to render them air-tight and inodorous. With this precaution the sewage can be kept back until the tide is well on the ebb, and then sent out to sea sufficiently far to be taken up by the strong current running from north to south beyond the reach of the retiring tide. The foreshore now so malodorous and unpleasant will then regain its former salubrity.

THE public would have been glad if Government had been able to give a more encouraging reply to the memorial of the President of the Calcutta Congress in favour of the remission of the extra eight annas per maund of duty upon salt. Mr. Mehta made out an excellent case, and one that would leave Government no excuse for retaining the extra duty for a month longer than was necessary. The temporary character of the enhancement, the justification that was offered for it three years ago exclusively in the embarrassed state of the finances, the hardship which it necessarily imposes upon the poorest class of contributors to the revenue, and the relative improvement which has come over the finances since 1888—all these points are brought out with sufficient force and clearness. Government meet the memorial with the general criticism that it takes too rosy a view of the financial situation. In one respect it certainly does. The memorial states that "the special military charges are provided for, so that there is no reason to suppose that there will be a large demand during the coming year on the ordinary revenues." We wish that it were possible to form so hopeful an estimate of the situation. A survey of the prospects of the Budget which appeared in these columns the other day, however, will show that it is precisely at this point that there is least encouragement. The Budget will tell us all about it in a couple of days, but we shall be surprised if it is found on Friday that the era of heavy outlay on special military works is at an end. The advocates of economy may with advantage apply themselves to that part of the financial policy of the Government, for no matter what help may come from improvement in exchange or the increased productivity of some of the branches of the revenue it will be difficult to secure a reduction of taxation so long as every lakh of surplus is looked upon by the military members of the Government of India as theirs by a kind of divine right. This is a question of which we shall hear more, and it will be an advantage for as many competent exponents of public opinion as possible to address themselves to it.

REAR ADMIRAL Bryan Robinson, who will take over command of the East India Squadron from Admiral Fremantle next month, will have a more restricted area to watch over and patrol than that which has been enjoyed by his predecessors. The African Coast—Zanzibar, Mombassa, and the adjacent seas—will henceforth be included in the Cape Command, and the Indian Squadron will be no more seen in those distant waters. The Admiral in command at the Cape will have to police those seas and give countenance and support to those who are endeavouring in the face of many discouragements to build up on the coast line of the British East African Company's territory a trade which may prove a compensation or an equivalent for that handed over to Germany by the cession of the continental coast opposite Zanzibar. The curtailment of the East India Squadron's sphere of activity will be regarded with somewhat mixed feelings by the officers and men of that Command. For the future no such incidents as the blockade of the African Coast line, or the dash upon Witu will vary the monotony of the term of service in Eastern Seas. All will be hum-drum routine. On the other hand whatever Ancient Pistol may have said or sung about Africa and golden joys there is a woeful absence of civilization and its appurtenances in that part of the world. Zanzibar with its hundred thousands of inhabitants and its Protected Sovereign is not Bombay, or even Kurrachee, and Mombassa is still in its green and salad days. Whatever the future may have in store for that port, which for the present must be very much taken for granted, the Admiral of the Cape Squadron and his blue jackets will learn when duty or animosity takes them so far north.

THE opponents of Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill in Calcutta are evidently determined that their voices shall be heard between to-day and the meeting of the Legislative Council on Friday. If as many as fifty thousand people assembled at Kalighat on Sunday to protest against the Bill it is evident that considerable organizing machinery is at the disposal of the mal-contents. But the demonstration is not for that reason one at which the Government need stay their hands. The devotee who made such a dramatic protest against the Bill by laying his head upon the sacrificial block, and expressing his willingness to die for his religion, aptly illustrated the cardinal fact

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE LYNCHING AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, MARCH 16.

The American Press generally, in discussing the New Orleans affair, justify the lynching of the eleven Sicilians, declaring that the jury in the case were suborned to acquit the murderers.

THE ITALIAN PRESS ON THE SUBJECT.

ROME, MARCH 16.

The Italian press are furious at the lynching of their countrymen at New Orleans, and cry loudly for redress.

THE SEIZURE OF THE "COUNTESS CARNARVON."

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The *Times*, in an article on the seizure of the steamer "Countess Carnarvon," by the Portuguese, on the Limpopo river, says it is an outrage for which Portugal must account.

LISBON, MARCH 16.

The Portuguese affirm that the steamer "Countess of Carnarvon" and the boats seized at Beira were importing arms and munitions, which is forbidden by law.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Questions were asked in the Lords and Commons last night in reference to the seizure of the steamer Countess of Carnarvon by the Portuguese, to which both Lord Salisbury and Sir James Fergusson made calm replies, and said that if the charge of importing arms was true the Portuguese were entitled to seize the steamer, as also the boats at Beira.

LEAVE TO INDIAN OFFICIALS.

The House of Lords have passed the Bill enabling certain high officials in India to come home on special occasions without vacating their appointments.

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

The ship British Peer, bound from Calcutta to London via Trinidad, has been in collision with and sunk the steamer Roxburgh Castle near the Scilly Isles. Twenty of those on board the Roxburgh Castle were drowned.

The British Peer was afterwards towed into Falmouth damaged.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND ARBITRATION.

Lord Salisbury has proposed that the arbitrators in the Newfoundland Fisheries question shall meet at Brussels.

THE BATTLE AT IQUIQUE.

Later accounts of the battle between the Government troops and insurgents at Iquique state that the insurgents behaved in a most savage manner, and butchered the Commander and Officers of the Government Forces who fell wounded.

The insurgents lost considerably in killed and wounded.

DEATH OF SIR J. BAZALGETTE.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The death is announced of Sir Joseph Bazalgette, the celebrated Engineer.

THE OCCUPATION OF TOKAR.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir James Fergusson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question, said the Government had assented to the occupation of Tokar, on the positive assurance that no further advance into the Soudan was intended.

Sir James added that the report current that the occupation of Tokar was part of a scheme for the re-conquest of the Soudan, was without foundation

SUICIDE OF A FRENCH MAIL STEAMER AGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

Mr. E. Tranier, Assistant Agent of the French Mail Steamer Company, committed suicide on Sunday. He had been suffering for some time from mental depression, and was to have left Calcutta by the French steamer Nimen on Sunday afternoon for Europe. After bidding good-bye to several friends, who lived in the same house, he went into his room, and blew his brains out with a rifle. The deceased evidently had adjusted the muzzle of rifle against his forehead, and grasped the rifle with the right hand and pressed the trigger with the foot, and the head was blown to pieces.

THE ANNUAL GOLF COMPETITION.

The annual Golf Competition for the Madras Silver Medal has been won by Mr. J. P. Hewitt, of the Government of India Secretariat. This player has only commenced the ancient game this season, and in recent competition he won the Duffer's Prize.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Ameer on coming up the river yesterday grounded, but floated off after three hours, and sustained no serious damage.

RUSSIAN VISITORS.

Grand Dukes Sergius and Alexander of Russia have arrived to-day, and are the guests of H. E. the Viceroy.

THE CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT.

A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce waited upon the Lieutenant-Governor to-day to protest against the unsatisfactory working of the local Small Cause Court proceedings.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 17.

Major Stafford has resumed charge of the office of Assistant Adjutant General, Poona District, from Colonel Lloyd, who takes two months' leave prior to giving up staff employment.

THE POONA COMMAND.

Major General Solly-Flood returned from Northern India this morning. He gives up the Command of the district to-morrow to Colonel-on-staff Rawlins, who will officiate until the arrival of Major-General Blundell Hollinshead Blundell, who left London on the 6th instant, and is expected to arrive here about the 31st instant. In a District Order issued to-day General Solly-Flood states that during the period of nearly five years during which he has held the Command he has been ably served and well supported by those placed under him, and he will retain a very pleasant recollection of his Command and all connected with Poona.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 17.

News from Towara, dated the 16th instant, says that the bridge of boats is completed at Kotkai; and the river column will operate on both sides of the river. Native reports state that large numbers of tribesmen are collecting at Kumach on the Indus to oppose our advance. Colonel Holdich, in charge of the Beluchistan survey party, will go on leave this summer. Captain Wahab if finished his work with the Black Mountain Expedition will probably officiate. The officers of the Zhob Valley survey will have a short recess at Dalhousie, during the hot weather, where they will work up the material obtained during the six months' stay beyond the Sulemanjo.

THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. H. Priest, Officiating Commissioner of Excise, Central Provinces, goes on eight months' leave early in April; Mr. A. L. Saunders, Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, officiates; Mr. L. K. Laurie, Deputy Commissioner, Hoshungabad, is appointed Commissioner of Excise in place of Mr. F. C. Anderson, now Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, but acts in his present post.

ESCAPE OF A DACOIT.

The escape of Ghasuta, a dacoit, from the jail at Meerut, has caused a wholesale arrest of constables connected with it. The country has been scoured but no trace of the dacoit has yet been found.

MODIFICATIONS IN MUSKETRY TRAINING.

Certain modifications in the musketry training of British and Native Corps to be introduced into the course for 1891-92 will be shortly announced.

HEAVY FLOODS IN QUETTA.

SCARCITY OF FOOD.

From a trustworthy source news reaches us that owing to floods the districts in the north of Quetta have been during the past week in a state of seeming starvation. Atta has risen to the famine rate of four seers per rupee: Kandahar grain can be sold on the British side of the frantier eighteen seers per rupee; and competed successfully with the Punjab so that the latter has been ousted from the market, necessitating the Khojak District and the greater portion of Quetta itself to be dependent on Afghanistan for supplies. The rainfall has amounted to over twenty inches and has very considerably damaged the road from New Chaman to Kandahar. Traffic is entirely suspended owing to the rivers Arghastan and Kadanai being impassable. Large numbers of camels and donkeys, laden with atta are awaiting the subsidence of the torrent on the northern banks. The Ameer's officials are assisting the transport over the Arghastan by rafts, which is not quite disinterested. The first post for levying tolls being at Takt-i-pul on the southern side of the Arghastan. Arrangements are being made for bringing flour by rail from India. The reserves at Quetta and Peshin are drawn upon in the meanwhile. A large population employed on the railway works at Khojak are in dire straits. Scarcity of mutton in the bazaar has caused a fat-tailed *dumba* to be sold at Rs. 25 each. The Political Agent was compelled to order sheep to be railed in from Gulistan.

THE FRONTIER CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 16.

Details of the recent engagement of the Northern Column with the old Sawbwa show that 25 of the enemy were killed. The stockade was in a strong position, but Lieutenant Caulfield succeeded in turning it. Most of the Sawbwa's men apparently deserted him after this attack. The two Sawbwas have reached the Kachin hills with about sixty guns. The northern column reached Mansi on the 8th inst. A small party of 60 men under Lieutenant Trydell, with Captain Russey Walsh arrived at Mansi the same day by the north east route from Banmauk.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 16.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 16.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury left here for Bombay this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

SUEZ, MARCH 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Frazer from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 16.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here this evening.

COLOMBO, MARCH 17.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Malwa arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, MARCH 17.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Clyde arrived here from Bombay, yesterday evening.

TRIESTE, MARCH 17.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Imperatrix. from Bombay 1st instant, arrived here this morning at daybreak.

COLOMBO, MARCH 17.

Mail steamer Paramatta from Aden arrived.
Mail steamer Bengal from China arrived.
Mail steamer Malwa from Bombay arrived.

The Italian steamer Singapore which left Bombay on the 10th inst., arrived at Aden on the 17th inst., at 3 a. m.

ANOTHER story in connection with the Savory-Spurgeon incident is told by a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. A young college don, who afterwards became a great college don and ended by being a most reverend bishop, was preaching one afternoon in a country church, when to his dismay, he saw in the congregation old Tommy Whately, Archbishop of Dublin. He was dismayed, because his sermon had been largely cribbed from the Archbishop. He had heard Whately preach some Sundays before, was greatly taken by the sermon, and while the argument and the phraseology were fresh in his mind had made his notes, and from them had composed or rather had concocted this sermon. And Whately had a good deal of humour and an irritating way of making a point and driving it into an opponent. The poor don trembled and preached, and then tried to escape from the vestry without mesting his Metropolitan. But he did not succeed. Whately lay in wait for him, and accosted him, and these were his wholly unexpected words: "Ah, Dr. B., so you have found me out. I confess I borrowed all that passage from Tillotson; but I little thought that any of my younger brethren now studied so old-fashioned a divine."

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MARCH 27.

ADDISON used to go to the coffee house, and call for the Bills of Mortality. The coffee house is no longer frequented, but one may call at the club for the day's paper where all kinds of Bills are published. The Bill I look for with the greatest interest is the National Drink Bill, which suggests and teaches so very, very much, and, to different people, such very different things. The temperance advocate weeps and tears his hair over it. He also writes to the papers, and points out what might have been done with all the money spent on drink. Of course he assumes that the money would have been spent in good works, or, at least, in sensible works. Why? One does not find the total abstainer less selfish or wiser than the moderate drinker, and, as one belonging to the latter class, I read very different things from the Bill.

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Thus, the figures certainly represent a vast inland sea of beer and two good big ponds of wines and spirits. We spent last year eighty-four millions in beer, forty millions in spirits, and fifteen millions in wine. There are thirty-eight millions and a half of men, women, and children in these islands or about twenty-four millions of working adults. The wines, and a good two-thirds of the spirits, are consumed wholly by the richer class. If we allow the twelve millions of women only half a pint each per diem, that knocks off eighteen and a quarter millions. This leaves for the men an average of £5 9s. 3d. per head per annum, for beer alone; or the sum of 2s. 1½d. a week, or 3½d. a day—that is, about a pint and three-quarters. This, I take it, is a fairly moderate amount for hardworking men. We are, in fact, a fairly temperate nation. Of course there are many total abstainers, and there are many who exceed the average, but things might very well be worse.

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I believe I know the evils of drink as well as any man, but I am firmly convinced that the abstinence people will never get their own way. The working man is not going to give up his beer. As for his giving it up because other men make hogs of themselves, that, he thinks, is ridiculous. As for his giving it up in order to save money, that, he thinks, is going through a great deal to get very little. Beer, to him, means society, light, warmth, and cheapness. Observe that the working man's clubs never prohibit beer. Yet, if a man have the disease of thirst, or that most awful thing, the maddening craving for strong drink, there is no chance whatever for him but total abstinence. Such a man I once knew. He was old—past sixty—when he told me this. "It is thirty years since I took the pledge. I broke it and took it again a dozen times before I got the better of the craving. And even now, after all these years of abstinence, I cannot pass a public house without being drawn to the door by ropes." Wherefore, as a sound maxim, let the young man mark the average, and *keep well below it*. Let his average be twopence a day instead of threepence-ha'penny.

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An author's Valentine has been got up for the benefit of the Aguilar Free Library. Aguilar, I believe, is somewhere in the United States. A good many authors wrote little things for it. Oliver Wendell Holmes, for instance, in a melancholy mood:—

It matters little, soon or late—
A week, a month, a year, an age—
I read oblivion on its date,
And Finis on its title-page.

Walt Whitman quotes himself:—

Women sit or move to and fro, some old, some young.
The young are beautiful, but the old are more beautiful than the young.

No, Walt Nhilman, not more beautiful, Nothing in nature can be more beautiful than a lovely girl. Yet the old are sometimes very beautiful.

Brander Mathews writes:—

In the good old days a lover knew
What a ladder made of rope meant,
And carefully prepared for you
The regular elopement:
A whispered word, a tuneful laugh,
And you were in the crupper;
But now he trysts by telegraph,
And waits till after supper.

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An ingenious person has invented a great improvement in the switch-back railway. He proposes to put people into a box, and drop them a thousand feet. They are to be tied in their seats, I know not why, because the man and the box will begin to fall at the same time, and will have the same velocity, and the man will be able to walk about his box if he likes while it falls. The box is to be dropped down a long hollow column into water, and the bottom of the box will be wedge-shaped. The only difficulty will be to persuade anybody to begin. It reminds me of the man who constructed a cask covered over and provided with an indiarubber casing outside, in which he proposed to roll over Niagara. He was, however, persuade to put a cat in the cask first. Both rolled over, and he has ever since been looking for that cat to turn up in the Rapids. The great drop trick, however, is promised for the Chicago Exhibition.

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I have been elected an Honorary and Corresponding Member of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition. This honour I have accepted. It is really an honour, because the exhibition will certainly be the biggest thing ever done, and at the same time the fullest. We all know the general kind of exhibition, all manufactures, products, rats and industries, machinery, steam, and electricity, with a band of music. But the Americans are going to improve upon this. "All that the age can show in science, literature, education, government, jurisprudence, morals, charity, religion, and other departments of human activity, should be conspicuously displayed, as the most effective means of increasing the fraternity, progress, prosperity, and peace of mankind." In other words, there is to be an exhibition of the things that are felt but not seen. How can these things be exhibited? By congresses. There are to be nine of these; I will not enumerate all of them. But they include (1) the economic, industrial, and financial problems of the age—a truly extensive department; (2) the practicability of a uniform language for the world—English for choice; (3) the prevention of pauperism and crime. It is my opinion that the Americans mean to open the eyes of the world at this exhibition.

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A new map of London is before me. It is the one issued by the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, showing the work they have done since their formation, eight years ago. The map is covered all over with little red spots, showing the sites of the public gardens they have laid out, the places where they have planted trees, and the spots where they have placed benches. In the gardens, they have used the burial grounds long since closed, and the neglected gardens of the smaller squares. Everybody knows the dreary old disused burial ground, littered with bits of paper and orange peel, covered with headstones and tombs with illegible inscriptions set up long ago to the immortal memory of the long-forgotten dead. These are being taken in hand, one by one, and changed into smiling gardens, with asphalted walks and bright flower beds. These gardens are not, I believe, set down in guide books, yet they should be visited. Especially I recommend a visit, in the spring or summer, to St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, St. Luke's, Old Street, and the Paddington Cemetry, Marylebone. But there are dozens of these gardens to be seen. The headstones mostly line the walls, but a few of the altar tombs are allowed to remain, and these lend a certain solemnity to the gardens.

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The list includes 403 places which will, in time, be changed into playgrounds and gardens. About half that number are now completed. Money has been also granted for swimming baths, playgrounds, gymnastic appliances, and other things. The value of this work in the poorest parts of the town can hardly be estimated. For instance, about the dreariest part of London is a district lying south of the Whitechaped Road, and north of St. George's Road—the old Ratcliffe Highway. Part of it is a slum, but not much. The rest is a collection of monotonous streets, with houses all small and all alike. It is very far from any park, the nearest—Victoria Park—being quite two miles away. Well, within this area there are now *fifteen* public gardens, all provided with flower beds, trees, and garden seats, where, all the morning, when the day is fine, the old folk sit, and, all evening, the children play! Can one conceive a more benevolent work! It is carried on by the Earl of Meath, better known as Lord Brabazon. There are no expenses, because the office is at the Earl's town house, and there is no committee, because any subscriber can attend at any meeting and be a member of the committee by right of his subscription and his attendance.

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It is quite clear, since the Chicago Exhibition is going to have a Congress on the economic problems of the age, that somebody must write a paper showing what is done in this country in what is called philanthropic work. This would include Lord Meath's work. It will also include the parish work of all kinds—schools, clubs, lectures, concerts, and visitings; almsgiving, work-finding—anything. And when it is all set forth in fulness of detail, I think it will be found that in no other country in the world are such stupendous efforts made to haul up that unlucky Mass which seems always sliding back into barbarism. Let it alone for a single generation, and it will become a very large and a most dangerous Mass. As it is, its actual dangers are shown by the magnitude of the police bill. It is a blind, deaf, and dumb Mass, otherwise one might remonstrate with it. "You great, selfish Mass," one might say, "can't you consider what a deal of trouble and expense you cause everybody? If it wasn't for you we might close our prisons, put down our criminal judges, and reduce our police by nine-tenths, to say nothing of our curates, our reformers our district visitors, and our charities. Heavens! How rich and happy should we be if you would only come up and stay up (!) Be persuaded, good Mass. Come up and stay up." But no. He neither hears nor sees, and so all the judges, magistrates, policemen, philanthropists, curates, Bible women, sisters, district visitors, preachers, and reformers are hammering him with sticks, kicking, hauling and pulling, heaving and shoving, to get this Mass a little higher. And when they have got him up to the next ledge down he sinks again. Is nothing done? Yes; bits of him get detached and stay on the upper levels. He gets no bigger. Perhaps he gets smaller. That is all that can be done.

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The Canadian business is a most serious thing, for it is evident that the question is one annexation to the States or independence with the nominal suzerainty of the Queen. It is a good many years since I was in Canada—nearly fifteen—but the question was already then mooted, and was considered by the Canadians as quite within the range of practical argument. I learned then—and I suppose things have not greatly altered since—that the trading classes of the half dozen Canadian cities all desired annexation except Quebec, where the hatred of the Yankee was intensified by the religious question; and that the professional men and the agricultural people all wanted Canada to remain and develop as an independent State, and that there existed a certain class with with whom the British connection was a sentiment never to be destroyed. In those days there was no Manitoba, there was no Pacific Railway. Canada was poor indeed, compared with her present position. Remembering these things, however, and having regard to the greater coherence of the French Catholic party, which now controls Quebec, I am inclined to think that annexation will not take place yet. And, further, that if it take place at all, it will be the fault of our people in not sending out popular Governors.

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The best Governor ever sent there was Lord Dufferin. His popularity, with that of the Countess, was beyond all belief. Why? Because Lord Dufferin is always a man first and an earl afterwards. Many men who are so unfortunate as to be peers, are earls first and men next. This the Canadian cannot understand. He is more than half a Republican and he naturally argues that, even if you call a man a duke, he is nothing but a man after all. Therefore he wont stand too much "side" on the ground of rank. Unfortunately, there are not too many Dufferins in the world. But the Colonial Office has never shown until recently the least comprehension of the qualities essential to a Colonial Governor. And why is not the Governor-General of Canada styled a Viceroy, like him of India and of Ireland?

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There are certain ladies, mostly young, but not all, who haunt the Reading-room of the British Museum, They translate, when they can get the job; they copy when they can; they hunt up points for literary men; sometimes they write articles, to which other shepherds put their names. Some of them are very clever girls, and know where to look for the most unlikely things: for instance, some are skilled in genealogy, and some in heraldry, and a few know their way about statistical papers. Some, however, are not clever at all, and can do nothing except copying work, and, when no work comes in, their condition is sometimes grievous. This is what happened to one of them. She was a copyist. She knew no language but her own; she had no special knowledge; she could only copy. One day it was rumoured about the room that she had had no work to do for three weeks; she was an independent, proud sort of girl, and no one liked to ask her if she wanted money. It was known that she lived alone; when she had no work to do she pretended to read; when closing-time came she got up and walked away. Presently it was observed that she read all day, paying no heed to the stroke of one which means lunch, or that of five, which means tea; yet she was most punctual in her attendance; she came at the opening of the door; it was reported by the attendants that when she came her hair was disordered, and her dress wanted the usual finish. These things, however, were repaired before she took her seat. As soon as she sat down she fell asleep and so continued all the morning. This went on for some days. One day, however, her next neighbour saw her ghastly white. She would have fallen from her chair but for those friendly arms. They led her out, and presently, over a cup of fresh coffee the truth became manifest. She had been turned out of her lodgings, and her things seized. She had at first a few shillings in her pocket. For a whole fortnight she had walked about the streets all night long having no shelter to go to; when she was very tired indeed she sat on a doorstep. When it rained she stood under porches. In the morning she sought the reading-room, and rested and slept. Now all her money was gone, and she was starving. In what way help came to that poor creature belongs to the Book of Chronicles, which is the Book of the Things Left Out.

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The reason why I tell this veracious museum history is that I have just received from an American correspondent the prospectus of a woman's hotel, which is, among other things, to meet such cases. The prospectus is too long to be quoted. The hotel, however, to quote the leading points, is to be governed by the residents. No nonsense about rules framed by a committee and administered by a Matron. The girls will draw up for themselves whatever rules they may think useful. The liberty of women, you see, is to be respected as much as the liberty of men. And no nonsense about the admission of man. Man, on his good behaviour, will be encouraged to come. Man that is young will be encouraged to dance, sing, act, play, and, if he pleases, make love. What is the good of being young unless these joys are open to both girls and boys? There will be receptions, evenings, entertainments, clubs—in short, it will be a complete college for working gentlewomen. In cases where a girl may, for a time, be hard-up or even stone-broke, if work cannot be found for her outside, she will be allowed to do something for the house. Well, I do think that in such a case it will be no disgrace to carry the milking pail. If this hotel succeeds, we must pirate it; we must bring it over here, and have one, at least, in every great town.

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In the *Daily Graphic* I read a sniffing letter about the costume of the Blue Coat boys. Well, I like it. Perhaps that is because I like all old things. Now, this particular costume is nothing else than the dress ordered for 'prentices in the reign of Edward VI. It went out of use in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but was still continued for the boys of the school. The 'prentices all wore blue coats in summer, and blue gowns in winter, but not lower than their knees: they wore breeches and stockings, usually of white broad cloth, and they wore flat caps—this is still part of the Blue Coat Boy's equipment. Blue was the colour of servitude—servants wore blue with their master's badge on their left arm. 'Prentices were considered and treated as servants,

MRS. POTTER AND MR. BELLEW AT THE NOVELTY.

LA TOSCA.

THOUGH Mrs. Potter, during the few years she has been on the stage, has succeeded in a way that is the lot of the few; though she has, by her genius, won the admiration of America and Australia during her long tour in these countries, it was a bold venture to challenge the criticism and endeavour to win the favour of a first night audience in a town where she is unknown except by name, in a play that has been condemned as ghastly and too trying for English nerves, and in a heavy emotional *role* bristling with difficulties, which other actresses of recognised talent have failed to overcome. Mrs. Potter in an interview the other day attributed the non-success of "La Tosca" in England to the alteration that had been made in the plot by the adapters of the play to the English stage. It was modest of her to say so, for though Mr. Bellew's version is "Sardou pure and simple" the story is so blood-curdling, that were not a sufficiently capable actress in the title *role*, one who by the sheer force of her acting was able to attract to herself, and herself alone, the entire sympathies of the audience, it is a question if people would be able to sit out the "terror" scene in the third act, the temptation scene and murder in the fourth, and the murder and suicide which comprise the fifth act. Certainly virtue is triumphant; but we have to wade through a slough of blood to get at that result. Another thing against the play is its length; and without in any way affecting the actress's chance of success much might with advantage be eliminated. We say the actress's chance of success, for "La Tosca" is a one-part play, written merely for the actress who was to enact the title *role*. And now to consider how Mrs. Potter succeeded against all those difficulties and disadvantages. At the very outset the actress gave the key-note to the character—a heart full of passionate love, yet jealous on the slightest excuse. The quick changes between the two passions proved her at once a gifted emotional actress; and there was also a pretty little touch of light comedy in the coaxing of her artist-lover to paint the eyes of the Madonna he was at work on brown instead of blue. It was not until the second act however, that she began to show her powers as a tragedienne. There, in the Throne Room of the Palazza Farnese, she meets for the first time the callous, designing villain Baron Scarpia, who works upon the jealous nature which is the prime cause of her and her own lover's ruin. Then, with Mr. Bellew's support she began to act indeed. Her sudden burst of passion when she beheld, as she imagined, the proofs of her lover's faithlessness was awful in its fierceness, yet judging from the key-note struck in the first act, not so wild as to be unnatural, while the quiet yet graceful gestures and by-play gave finish to the enactment. More powerful still became her acting in the scene at Cavaradossi's Villa. She appeared as if mad with jealousy, her telling eye flashing with indignation as she held in Mario's face the fan of the woman she supposed him to be harbouring. Then came a truly superb piece of playing. The expression of dismay, to which that of rage gave way on learning that she had, through her ill-founded jealousy, been the means of betraying a man she would have saved if she could, was thrilling, and it was here the audience, which up to this point had been inclined to be critical, became so no longer, but gave their sympathies up entirely to the actress. Then came that awful part of the play in which Cavaradossi is put to the torture, and Scarpia wrings from her, amid her lover's moans, the hiding place of the fugitive Angelotti. Although perhaps more interest centres in the fourth act, it was really in this "terror" scene, as it may be called, that she achieved her greatest success. What would in the hands of an artiste of but ordinary skill have been a scene of sickening horror, was made by Mrs. Potter one of intense interest in which the hearts of all went out to the beautiful woman in her severe trial. She was by turns indignant, supplicating, fierce, hysterical, tender, and finally submissive, when unable to bear any longer the agonising moans of her tortured lover, she confessed the secret. Equally impressive were her struggles between love and honour in the fourth act; the fit of despair in which she stabs Scarpia, and her dismay at the result. Dismay, rage, and despair were again depicted in the last act at the death of her lover. Regarding Mr. Kyrle Bellew's Baron Scarpia, it was a most finished portrayal of a cool, relentless villain. Though, as we have already said, "La Tosca" is really a one-part play, Mr. Bellew drew an artistic picture of the heartless Baron. There are plenty of opportunities in the delivery of the Baron's lines for wild gesticulation and air-sawing, but Mr. Bellew gave us none of that. Indeed he seldom moved even his hand by way of gesture; but depended solely on facial expression and impressive delivery of his lines, and there was not a point but went home to his hearers. From the insinuating way in which he gently pressed on Floria Tosca the apparent evidences of her lover's guilt the passions the jealous woman gave way to seemed quite natural. More powerful still was his acting in the torture-scene. A cruel judge he made, and his laugh was simply Satanic. The fiendishness of the character reached its height in the temptation scene. Mr. Bellew hissed rather than spoke his words, yet nothing was lost. The support of the gifted couple by the Crofton Company was fairly good. The ladies had not much to do. Miss Emily Blain gave a quiet yet pleasing picture of the Queen of Naples; so did Miss Maude Stamer, of Princess Capreola; and Miss Maggie Ford who was cast for the boy Genarino played naturally and easily. Among the gentlemen Mr. A. C. Seymour was conspicuous as the fugitive Cæsare Angelotti. He has a capital voice, and speaks well, Mr. F. H. Spencer made a very quaint character of the Marchese Attananti, and succeeded in infusing some humour into the piece. Mr. Crofton as Mario Cavaradossi played with a fair measure of success. It was apparent, however, the company has been well drilled under Mr. Bellew's management; the stage was well set, for a Bombay theatre, and the tableaux effectively arranged. In conclusion Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew made such an impression as should bring them bumper houses during their stay in this city. Last night the success of Monday was fully sustained and the house was well filled.

DAVID GARRICK.

To-night "David Garrick" will be performed, Mr. Bellew assuming the title *role*, and Mrs. Potter appearing as Violet Gresham. It was about 1864 when Mr. Tom Robertson, the author of "School" &c., partly adapted and partly wrote the play of "David Garrick" for Mr. Sothern, who had tired of performing Dundreary; and the piece was successfully produced at the Haymarket Theatre. Since that period from time to time it has been reproduced both in England and the Colonies. Mr. Bellew claims, however, that he does not perform Mr. Robertson's play, but an adaptation of his own of the German drama, from which Robertson got his inspiration. Exception has been taken in some quarters to the incidents of the play as not being truly historic, and it has been shown that Garrick fell in love with Peg Woffington, and the pair kept house together, but afterwards quarrelled, and that Garrick eventually married a beautiful danseuse from Vienna, named Eva Maria Viegel, better known as "Violette." In the play the heroine is Violet Gresham, and as Garrick was at the zenith of his fame when his wife first saw him, there may have been some element of romance in their attachment. It is pretty certain that so popular an actor could not have passed from his youth to maturity as a benedict without some of the fair maids of London City setting their caps at him, so that it seems needless to discuss whether the plot of the present piece was actually founded upon fact; but it is interesting enough, and can be told in a few words. Alderman Gresham, a wealthy citizen and member of the East India Company, has a daughter to whom he is devoted, as his wife died after her birth in Bombay. Greatly to his disgust he discovers that Violet, who has visited Drury Lane to see "Hamlet," has fallen desperately in love with Garrick, and he (Gresham) has summoned the actor to his house to make financial overtures to him to resign his profession and leave the country. Garrick scornfully rejects old Gresham's proposals but gives him his word in good faith that he will sure Violet of her illplaced attachment, Garrick has an ideal of his own—a beautiful face which he distinguished one night on the boxes, but has never seen since, and it is of this face that he dreams, so that he holds himself safe from the charms of any citizen's daughter. He promises Gresham that he will dine with him if he be placed next his daughter at table, and revisit the house for this purpose. The Mr. and Mrs. Rimbelow, Mr. and Mrs. Sewelby, and the merchants are a very common place lot, whose appearance and manners are subjects of ridicule for the actor—but his amazement and consternation may be imagined when the daughter of the house proves to be none other than his ideal and the beautiful vision of his dreams. In the next act it is seen that the part which Garrick has allotted himself to play was to disgust Gresham's daughter by his antics at the table, and to pretend to drink to excess; and so he acts more like a maniac than a reasonable being. Poor Violet, who was in the seventh heaven of delight when Garrick made his appearance is now shocked beyond measure. He has capsized the dinner table, broken the furniture, insulted the guests, and become apparently half idiotic with drink. Violet remonstrates with him, and Garrick is almost on the point of revealing to her the deception he is practising when he remembers his bond with her father, and he renews his freaks until he is ordered by Violet to quit the house. The actor having been got rid of old Gresham desires that Violet shall immediately marry her cousin, the Hon. Tom Tallyhant to whom she is affianced. But the Hon. Tom is another Tony Lumbkin, a coarse illiterate fellow, who has come to town to see life, and revel in its very worst phases. Violet will have none of him, for her heart has gone out to the actor, and she determines to leave her home and throw herself upon Garrick's protection as a friend rather than ally herself with such a boor as Tallyhant. The other characters in the play assist in developing the plot until in the last act Garrick has involved himself in a quarrel and a duel on Violet's account. She arrives at his chamber just before midnight, while Tallyhant is waiting to accompany Garrick to the fight as his second. Violet hides behind a screen and Garrick departs, but old Gresham has followed his daughter, and a scene of recrimination and tears ensues between them. He leaves the room to get a conveyance to take her home, and Garrick returns uninjured, having disarmed his opponent. Violet confesses her love for him, and he in turn tells her that she is the star, the idol of his life, but that he must smother his love and hers, and she must return to her home with her father. Although "only an actor," he is too proud to rob any man of his daughter; and without her father's consent, nay more, his actual request that he should marry her, he would never accept her hand. Old Gresham who has found his way back and retired behind the screen, on hearing this manly avowal, and being convinced that his daughter's lover is an honourable man, steps forward, and requests Garrick to take her and make her his wife. It should be explained that Violet has discovered through a servant the trick that Garrick was compelled to play upon her.

THE CONGRESS AND THE SALT TAX.

THE following correspondence is sent to us for publication:—

To His Excellency the Most Honourable Sir Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

The humble Memorial of Pherozeshah M. Mehta, President of the Sixth Indian National Congress.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That the condition of the finances of India having materially improved, and those special circumstances on which the Government relied to justify the recent enhancement of the Salt Tax having practically ceased to exist, the Congress considers it essential that the enhancement referred to should be remitted at an early date, and empowers your Memorialist, as its President, to submit to your Excellency in Council this special Memorial on the subject in its name and on its behalf.

2. That the grounds on which the enhancement was justified were stated at length in the opening address of the Honourable Mr. Westland, Acting Finance Minister, on 27th January 1888, on the introduction of the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Bill into the Supreme Legislative Council. The condition of the finances had so far deteriorated at the close of 1887 as to reluctantly compel the Government to resort to the additional duty. The special relief of 4·75 crores which was sought to be given to the embarassed finances on the opening of the financial year 1887-88 had proved insufficient to balance revenue and expenditure, owing to the falling off in opium and railway receipts, but principally to the heavier loss on sterling expenditure which was estimated to arise in consequence of the further fall in the value of silver, computed at 72 Lakhs.

3. That in his speech made on the same day and at the second reading of the aforesaid Tariff Amendment Bill, Lord Dufferin, then Viceroy, also regretted the reasons which necessitated the imposition of the additional duty, observing: "Even in the presence of these growing embarrassments, I would have been certainly unwilling to have agreed to an increase of the Salt Tax had it not been, as the Honourable Mr. Westland has most clearly explained to the Council, that a somewhat unexpected loss of revenue had declared itself." And again; "as I have already had occasion to say, had it not been for the fall in silver which has made me three millions a year a poorer Viceroy than I was when I first came to the country, notwithstanding even the fall in opium and the expenditure in Burmah, I think we might have tided our present difficulties without any resort to increased taxation."

4. That though the duty was loyally submitted to, it would be erroneous to suppose that it has entailed no hardship on millions of the poorest classes who are scarcely able to eke out a bare subsistence from day to day, and that it has not restricted consumption. Your Memorialist cannot refrain from bringing to the notice of your Lordship in Council the strong feeling unanimously expressed on these two points at the Congress recently held in Calcutta. It is superfluous in this place to refer to the economic evils of indirect taxation on articles of consumption, essentially a necessary of life like salt. On this subject it would be sufficient, if your Memorialist brought to your Lordship's attention the reasons elaborately and forcibly expressed in the despatch of His Grace the Duke of Argyll on 21st January 1869, when there was an increase of duty on salt. Considering the growing poverty of the country and the continued heavy demands made on the tax-payers chiefly on account of the hazardous military policy unfortunately pursued by the Government on the frontiers of India, which entails an appalling amount of unproductive, if not wasteful, expenditure; bearing in mind that the duty is 2,500 per cent. over the cost of production; and having regard to the fact of the harsh and oppressive operations of the salt laws in salt growing provinces, it cannot be denied that whatever adds to the taxation of an article of consumption like salt undoubtedly adds the hardship endured by the poorest classes of consumers.

5. That the imposition of the additional duty has indubitably restricted consumption would, your Memorialist urges, be patent to your Lordship on a reference to the statistics given in the 23rd paragraph of the Financial Statement for 1890-91. These bear ample testimony to the fact of the annual growth of consumption during the five years ended 1886-87, during which the duty was maintained at the lower rate of Rs. 2 per maund, having been at the rate of 2·42 per cent. Consumption began to fall off from 1887-88; and judging from the estimates of 1890-91, it does not seem to have yet reached the total of 32,000,000 maunds recorded in 1886-87. The fact corroborates the statement often declared by the Government itself that a low duty stimulates and a high one restricts consumption. Considering the fact that the annual consumption of 10 lbs. per head is held to be not quite adequate for the health of a single individual, the evil of highly-taxed Salt restricting consumption is manifest and is one which the Government is, in the humble opinion of your Memorialist, bound to remove. And in this connexion your Memorialist would further beg your Lordship in Council to bear in mind that population has been annually increasing while consumption is restricted as above. It would not be incorrect therefore to presume that the consumption might be even less than 10 lbs. per head per annum when in Europe it is estimated at an average of 26 lbs. Your Memorialist would take further leave to point out that the restricted consumption leaves even less Salt than before for cattle which are so necessary for the operations of agriculture on which again depends the prosperity of the ryot and the stability of the land revenue which is the backbone of Indian finance.

6. That the condition of the finances have undergone material improvement since the date of

the imposition of the additional duty is evident from the authoritative statement of Sir John Gorst made in the House of Commons when presenting the Budget for 1890-91. There is a surplus of 2·46 crores on the accounts of 1889-90, while a surplus of 1·67 crores is expected for the financial ear ending on 31st March next, chiefly owing to the rise in the value of silver which since May last has been a great deal above 1s. 4¼d., being the rate estimated in the Budget. The actual rate realised on the bills for the current financial year drawn till 31st December is a little above 1s. 6d. Though silver is likely to fluctuate, it is pretty fairly understood in quarters where its course is closely watched, that there is every likelihood of its maintaining a rate above 1s. 4¼d. for some time to come. Even an improvement of ¼d. over this rate would tend to minimise the loss on sterling expenditure to the extent of ¼ crore. Again, it has been stated by the Finance Minister that there has been a steady growth in the permanent sources of revenue to the extent of ¾ crores. This fact is more than corroborated by the comparative statement of net revenue and expenditure published at page 50 in the Explanatory Memorandum presented to Parliament in August last. The special Military charges, also, are provided for, so that there is no reason to suppose, according to Sir David Barbour, that there will be a large demand during the coming year on the ordinary revenues.

7. That your Memorialist on behalf of the Congress considers for the several reasons above set forth that it is just and expedient that the additional duty be remitted at once. With a permanent improvement of ¾ crores in the principal sources of revenue, and with a fair prospect of improved Exchange which at the lowest may be expected to maintain itself at 1-5, affording a saving of ¼ crore, the finances could be said to be so far flourishing as to justify the Government in foregoing the duty which, your Memorialist begs to observe, is justifiable, if justifiable at all, in times of dire emergency, such as war or famine.

8. That above and beyond the material improvement in the condition of the finances, there is another consideration which should prompt the Government to remit the additional duty. The Government has incurred a moral obligation which it is bound to discharge. It had pledged itself to the remission immediately the finances were relieved of their embarrassments. In his speech on 3rd February 1888, the Hon'ble Mr. Westland observed that he should be very glad "when the time came in which he could relegate the eight annas" and bring the duty "back to the position in which Sir Evelyn Baring placed it, namely, that of a reserve to be appealed to in times of trouble." And it is superfluous for your Memorialist to further draw your Lordship's attention to the instructions conveyed to the Government in Lord Cross's despatch on the same subject, namely, that the duty should go as soon as the finances permit. Thus, the reasons which justified the Government, however reluctantly to impose the duty have wholly ceased to exist, and your Memorialist on behalf of the Sixth Indian National Congress earnestly prays that it may be remitted from the commencement of the next financial year.

And your Memoralist as in duty bound shall ever pray.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

No. 999.

Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, Calcuttta, the 9th March 1891.

To Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Esq.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Memorial signed by you as President of the Sixth Indian National Congress, praying that the enhancement of the Salt duty made in 1888 may be remitted from the commencement of the next financial year.

2. I am to say that, as the financial Statement for the year 1891-92 will very shortly be before the public, it would be improper for the Government of India at this time to enter into a description of its financial position, but as you seem to be under the impression that the circumstances which led to the enhancement of the Salt tax have practically ceased to exist, the Government of India desires at once to correct that impression.

3. I am also to say that although Sir John Gorst speaking in the House of Commons in August 1890, referred to a surplus of 2·67 crores for the year 1889-90, and to an anticipated surplus of 1·87 crores for 1890-91, these figures have no bearing upon 1891-92, the year for which the Government of India is about to make provision.

4. You justify your appeal upon the ground that "it is pretty fairly understood in quarters where its course" (that of silver) "is closely watched, that there is every likelihood of its maintaining a rate above 1s. 4¼d. for some time to come," and that Exchange "at the lowest may be excepted to maintain itself at 1s. 5d." Recent quotations, however, show a fall in Exchange and the daily quotations have been in the last fortnight more than once below the limit of 1s. 5d. at which you expect it to be maintained.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT GOA.

THE following proclamation has been issued by his Excellency General Francisco Maria da Cunha on assuming the charge of the post of the Governor-General of Portuguese-India :—

"Inhabitants of Portuguese India,—From duty to national service I accepted the honourable post of the Governor-General of the State of India, to which his Majesty was pleased to appoint me by the decree of 8th January of the current year, and I can assure you that by assuming the functions of this high Government, I have the highest aspirations of corresponding to the confidence of the King and of deserving the same of the people of this glorious State, and their personal esteem, that the dedication and the brave patriotism with which these same people have constantly loved and served their country, which planted her first sceptre in the East, may flourish in a clear light. In addressing myself to the inhabitants of the State of India, I take as interpreter of my feelings, the people of the most noble city of Goa (the well-cherished conquest of the invincible Affonso d'Albuquerque), the capital of his famous empire, this noble city, which, invariably in crisis of danger has generously sacrificed its blood, and wealth, which with fervent enthusiasm crowned D. Joao de Castro, with glory when the unsoiled hand of the Viceroy knew how to handle the palm of victory at last, the distinguished city that preserves with religious veneration the sacred remains of the Apostle of the East, in whose embrace at this place, the noble Viceroy gave up his last breath, as if on giving up his great soul it appeared that Providence should wish to coincide the existence of these two types of perfection in spiritual as well as in temporal, in order to raise the level of the conquerors, showing to the Asiatic world the highest and truest examples of rigidity of justice, of probity, and of sublime Christian virtues. Inhabitants of India-Portuguese it is necessary for us to consider to-day that the political importance of an enlightened people cannot only be measured by the historical value of their past, but by the conquests of civilisation through their economical and moral struggles. Now, as it has been before, our strength lies in work and in progress, and to acquire this it is necessary that we should join hands, that we should unite in our endeavours, to uphold the national dignity, in preserving the territorial integrity of the State, in maintaining order, in giving religious respect to law, in solving the problems concerning the industries in the exploring the natural riches of the province, and to the development of commerce and agriculture; in giving stimulus to education, which is the principal fountain of civilisation and progress, and in developing the public receipts, and applying them to authorise expenses and reproductive works. I know that in all these enterprises the greater portion of the responsibility falls on my shoulders, and I should have considered it far above my strength, and perhaps would have been afraid to succumb under such a heavy burden were I not relying on the help of Providence and on the loyal co-operation of the inhabitants of the State of India as equally I trust in the zeal and integrity of all public functionaries in general, in an administration moral, energetic, and active, but prudent and conciliatory by the Governors of the districts, and of other administrative authorities; in the patriotism, courage, discipline, and respect of the army upon whose honour and fidelity I repose my full confidence. Bringing to your mind the weighty words of the distinguished Viceroy D. Francisco de Almeida, "that with truth he would win India, which could only be lost through falsehood." I assure you that the policy of my Government will be most perfect loyalty, and by that I trust to gain your confidence, and to unite with you in your devotion to your country, and guaranteeing you a cordial reception when it is personally sought for, with due regard to the interests of the State, I hope to maintain the most strict impartiality and justice. Long live his Majesty the King: long live the Constitutional Charter of the Monarchy: long live the Inhabitants of Portuguese-India.

FRANCISCO MARIA DA CUNHA,
Governor-General.

Goa, 10th March, 1891.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LORD WENLOCK left Madras on Monday for the purpose of opening the new railway line between Villapuram and Katpady. The special left the Egmore Railway station at 6-30 a.m., arriving at Aucheravaukum at 9-20 a.m., where his Excellency and party had breakfast. They then started by road on a tour inland to Wandiwash, Chetput and Arnee. To-day his Excellency and party will take the train at Kalambore station for Chittoor, and after dining there, they will leave for Katpady, from which station they will start by train at 3-14 a.m., on the 19th instant, and arrive at Madras at 7 a.m. the same morning.

THE Venerable the Archdeacon J. F. Browne, B.D., will be presented with a handsome *souvenir* by the congregation of Saint George's Cathedral, Teynampett, on the eve of his retirement from the Service.

COLONEL J. C. GUNNING, Commissary-General, Madras, proceeds to Europeen the 19th instant, on 1 year and 82 days' furlough, and will be succeeded by Colonel E. A. Bruce, the Assistant Commissary-General.

THE *Siecle* states that M. Piquet, Governor-General of French Indo-China, has been recalled.

A VERY interesting Budhist service took place on Sunday (23rd ult.) at the Guimet Museum. M. Floquet, M. Jules Simon, M. Clemenceau, M. Spuller, and a great number of ladies were present. The building, with its dome and Japanese idols, was admirably adapted for the function. A kind of pagoda altar had been erected, with incense thuribles fixed at each corner. The two bonzes, who were clothed in rich vestments, followed the Siou-Sion liturgy, which consisted in a string of weird canticles, alternated by the striking of gongs. Little golden flowers were thrown to those present after they had been offered up to the Amida. The bonzes then perfomed the final prostrations, and were thanked by those assembled for their courtesy in allowing a Parisian congregation to be present at a service rarely to be seen in Europe.

AN imperial order has been issued prolonging the term during which foreign goods may be imported free by the Yenisei River to the year 1894.

THE question of the Siberian Pacific Railway came before a Committee of Ministers on Feb. 24, when nothing was decided beyond six years being fixed as the limit of the term of construction.

ARCHDEACON TRIBE and Major Clarke are among the recent arrivals in Simla. The station is also commencing to fill. The exodus from Calcutta begins this week with the opening of the railway. It is thought that a good many people will adopt the old route *via* Kasauli and Sabathu to Simla. Horse and dhoolie daks can always be obtained, while for a good pedestrian the walk up the hill to Simla would not be anything difficult to undertake.

IT is satisfactory to know that Sir Edgar Boehm had finished his replica of his Calcutta statue of Lord Napier of Magdala before his untimely death and that the work is now being cast by the bronze-founders. Before the season closes, the statue will be placed in its allotted position in Waterloo-place, between the United Service and Athenæum Clubs. A peculiarly modest and appropriate inscription (says the *World*), suggested by the Prince of Wales, and approved by Lady Napier and the family, will be on the granite pedestal.

SIR J. P. HENNESSY will move, going into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, "That the ports and coaling stations held for naval purposes should be under naval and not military control."

THE Franchise agitation in Belgium gives an interest to the fact that, owing to the vote being at present restricted to those who pay a certain amount of direct taxes, the whole electoral power of the country is at present vested in less than 132,000 persons. In Great Britain there is one elector to about six of the population; in Belgium only one to about forty-six.

RELIGION and war go hand in hand in Russia. At the opening of the new works for the manufacture of smokeless powder, beside the famous gunpowder works at Ochta, near St. Petersburg, the parish priest blessed the machinery, which was thereupon set to work, and produced eight poods of this new powder. The capacity of the works is represented by the produce of 80 poods (thirty-six English pounds each) per day, and 120 poods of work is carried on during the night also. A gun-cotton factory is in the course of construction, and will be ready this spring. The autumn manœuvres this year will likely see the use of smokeless powder.

THE total amount of life insurance in Great Britain appears, from the particulars furnished in Mr. Bourne's "Handy Assurance Manual," to be nearly identical with the total of our national debt. Taking the reports of eighty-one offices, the insurances in force last year reached the enormous sum of nearly six hundred and eighty-five millions, besides which the total of life and annuity funds was returned by the same offices at upwards of two hundred and thirty-five millions. Death, fire, and shipwreck are of course the great objects of insurance; but the principal of equalising risks by the payment of small premiums is now applied to many other things. Our steam-boilers are insured against explosions, our greenhouses against hail-storms, our plate-glass windows against drunken roysterers, our live stock against epidemics, our bodies against accidents which only maim or disable, our mortgages against depreciation, and our men of business against loss from the dishonesty of employes.

"THE owl, for all his feathers, was a-cold," sings the poet Keats. Had it been the rabbit in his fur—though the owl is no doubt well provided in the matter of clothing—the illustration might have been more suggestive. A learned professor of the Academie des Sciences has been making experiments which have resulted in convincing him that the rabbit is of all living things the most capable of withstanding a very low temperature. Enclosed all night in a block of ice a rabbit was found next day getting on very comfortably, and evidently not aware of anything very peculiar in his circumstances. In this regard the rabbit leaves far behind our faithful friend the dog, though according to the learned professor sheep, goats, and pigs take good second, third, and fourth places.

A PAIR of green whip snakes in the Reptile-house at the Zoo illustrate very well the remarkable similarity which animals frequently show to their usual surroundings. These snakes are arboreal in habit and green in colour; when the leaves fall they descend to the earth and hibernate. Even in the restricted space afforded by the glass case in which they live, it is not always an easy matter to detect the snakes at once, so closely do their colours harmonise with the shrub upon which they generally rest. The object of the snake, however, is not to deceive human beings, but its more abundant and dangerous enemies, which are probably predacious birds. Now these are keen-sighted enough, and it is rather unfair to assume that they share our stupidity. As these snakes live chiefly upon insects, their "protective colour" would be simply thrown away in this relation, for it is very doubtful whether a beetle or a caterpillar would notice, and be taken in by, a colour resemblance to a branch. It is not, therefore, so clear that the colour of these snakes is of great use to them.

THE *Temps* in an abstract of the Budget for 1892 estimates the receipts at £128,736,165, and the expenditure at £128,712,621, an increase of £2,125,000 and £2,117,000 respectively on 1891. The leading feature is the abolition of the tax on railway passengers, and on goods traffic by fast trains. Third-class fares, which are now a fraction above 4d. every ten miles, will be reduced to 3d. for the same distance. The expected increase of revenue from customs in consequence of the high tariffs is put down at £1,680,000. One item in the expenditure is one of £20,000 for a stricter surveillance alone the frontiers, as the new tariff will offer an increased temptation to smuggling.

BY a Bill now before Parliament, promoted by a Scotch Office, it is sought to give a new development to the system of life insurance. In the words of this measure the society is empowered "to grant policies of assurance against the event of issue being born to any person specified in any such policy, and for securing provisions payable in the event of or commencing on such issue being born or at any period after such issue shall be born either within a definite period or during the life of any person specified in such policy." Numerous as are the applications of the life insurance principle already existing, it is obvious that these do not exhaust the capabilities of prudent foresight. If the unborn babe for example is to be the object of a policy, why should it not be insured against the chances of blindness, deafness, or other constitutional defect incapacitating it from gaining a living. The addition to the premiums on account of such remote contingencies would probably be inappreciable.

IT is stated that one of the first results of the bounty offered by the United States Government for the manufacture of sugar from native products has been a great increase of adulteration. From July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1905, bounties are promised for all sugars of certain specified sweetening powers made from beet, sorghum, sugar cane, or maple sap. In order to obtain the higher bounty it is alleged that producers are adulterating their syrup with common brown sugar, glucose, grape sugar, and sugar produced from maize. The production is moreover said to have been excessive owing to the impression prevailing among the farmers that the bounty would be paid upon the products of the present season.

AFTER consultation with the Unionist Leaders, Mr. Howorth has modified his amendment to Mr. Stansfeld's One Man One Vote resolution. The amendment, which will receive the general support of the Unionists, now runs as follows:—"Whilst recognising the desirability of amending the present system of the registration of voters, this House is of opinion that no alteration of the present laws regulating the qualification of voters will be acceptable which does not at the same time provide that the different parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be represented proportionately to their population."

IT is believed that the omission from the Home Secretary's Factories Bill of any provision raising the limit of age in the employment of children was due to information received at the Home Office to the effect that such a restriction would be unpopular with the working classes. Some of the members interested in the measure are, however, of opinion that, as the recommendation of the Berlin Conference was assented to by the Government, the proposal of the House of Commons should be taken up to that point, and it will be raised in the Standing Committee.

MR. BRADLAUGH has, it is said, left a considerable amount of literary material, which will be edited and published by his daughter and Mr. J. M. Robertson, a secularist writer and journalist originally hailing from an evening paper in Edinburgh.

OWING to an adverse vote in the Norwegian Storthing, when a motion opposed by the Government, demanding greater independence for Norway in the common foreign policy of the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, was adopted by 59 votes to 55, the Ministry has resigned.

THOUGH it was at first determined not to summon the Cortes till the conclusion of the negotiations with England, the Portuguese Government has now decided to summon the House for March 4, in order to submit the contract involving the grant of a monopoly of tobacco for a loan of £9,000,000, which is to be concluded with a group of French bankers.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER and his associates have determined to hold the ninth International Congress of Orientalists in London in September, 1892. Professors Dillmann (Berlin), and Kumen (Leiden), presidents of former Congresses, have signified their approval of the choice of Prof. Max Muller as president, as well as of the composition of the Central Committee of Organisation, and have also expressed their readiness to give their full support to the project. Another congress will, it is stated, be held at the Inner Temple in September of the present year.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is going to try his luck at exploration in South Africa, and he is starting, so rumour says, in the midle of April for Bechuanaland; he will be away for over nine months, and his visit is to be into the interior, where it is said great gold deposits are likely to be found. He will take one or two competent people to advise him, and being a shareholder, having an active interest in the company, he will have every opportunity of doing well.

IT is understood that Ministers have made their Parliamentary arrangements on the understanding that the Prorogation will not take place later than the month of July.

THE statement of the Secretary for War on the Army Estimates has (says the *Standard*) given general satisfaction to the Service members. The proposed promotion Board is especially popular, although the constitution of the Board will be very closely scrutinised.

THE celebrated diamond necklace which Ismail Pasha presented to the Empress Eugenie on the opening of the Suez Canal, and which was sold, together with the rest of the French Crown jewels, a few years ago, is now said to be on show at a Madrid jeweller's. The price asked for it now is 75,000 pesos (£15,000).

COUNTESS WALDERSEE (whose influence with the German Empress it is whispered, had a great deal to do with her husband's "removal") is, says the *World*, very angry at having to exchange the congenial atmosphere of the Berlin Court for Altona, and has been somewhat indiscrete in receiving the farewell deputations of the various societies, political, religious, and charitable, of which she has been for many years the life and soul. She was a power in herself and the influence she wielded was eminently distasteful to the Emperor, who brooks no rival near his throne. Curiously enough, she was by marriage the Empresse's great aunt, for in 1864, as Miss Mary Lee, she married the widowed Prince Frederic of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg. Ten years later she became the wife of Count Waldersee, and has since been the heroine of a whole chapter of tortuous Berlin Court intrigue. The Emperor resolved it should cease, and to effect his purpose he sacrificed the most brilliant and trustworthy of his generals.

THE committee of the Lord Strathnairn memorial fund have requested Mr. Onslow Ford, A.R.A., to whom they have given the commission for the equestrian statue, to make them a second model. Mr. Onslow Ford, in his original design, had put Lord Strathnairn into the uniform of Colonel of the Blues, but the committee have informed the sculptor that they prefer to see the gallant old Field Marshal in the uniform of that particular rank, and on a horse as nearly alike his fine Arab charger as may be. Mr. Ford, though he has protested from an artistic point of view against the alteration, has set to work to meet the committee's ideas. The question of a site is seriously exercising the minds of the committee, and up to the present they have searched in vain for one.

For nearly eighty years the House of Commons has been accustomed to vote a pension of £10 a year to a person who appears in the Estimates as the "Daughter of a Toulonese emigrant." What her name is, and why her father's emigration established a claim on the British taxpayer, are questions frequently asked in the House of Commons, but never answered. The general, vague impression is that the unknown father of this anonymous daughter emigrated at the time that Napoleon was a Captain in the French Artillery and began to distinguish himself at Toulon, and that is nearly a hundred years ago. The Treasury recently discovered that the lady is dead, and this year, for the first time within the memory of living man, this sum of £10 will not be asked for in Committee of Supply.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD, and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

CONSTRUCTION OF A PROVISION OF THE ABKARI ACT.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* VIRBAIJEE AND NADERSHA JIVAJEE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 1st December last, convicted the two appellants of unlawfully manufacturing liquor and abetting in its manufacture; Section 43 of Bombay Act 5 of 1878, and fined them Rs. 250 each. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Maneckshah, appeared for the accused; and the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

It appears there were three accused placed before the Magistrate, and they were related. Virbaijee and Nadersha were mother and son, and the second accused, Pallonjee Heerjee, who did not appeal, was the father-in-law of Nadersha. They were said to live together, but Pallonjee said he lived elsewhere. He managed the foreign liquor shop of Virbaijee, and admitted that he occupied a room in the house. The Abkari police found a still and a large quantity of liquor in a back-room, which was divided by a partition from the front room. In the front room were found clothes, marked with Virbaijee's name, in a box in which date liquor was found. Her pots were also found in the room with the still, and had been used in the manufacture of date liquor. Pallonjee admitted the offence. Virbaijee and Nadersha said before the Magistrate that they knew nothing about the manufacture. The facts against them were that they lived in the very next room, in a house of three rooms only surrounded by a compound. It was impossible, said the Magistrate, to suppose that they knew nothing of a fact which occurred under their nose. The process of fermentation and distillation could not be carried on without noxious smells, of which they must have been only too conscious. Again, Virbaijee's pots, marked with her name, were found in the still-room. Another point was that date liquor was found in her box of clothes. The Magistrate convicted all the three accused of the offence of unlawfully manufacturing liquor and abetting in its manufacture, sentencing Pallonjie to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default to suffer six months' simple imprisonment; and Virbaijee and Nadersha each to pay a fine of Rs. 250, or in default each to suffer three months' simple imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in delivering judgment, said: It is admitted by the learned Advocate-General that the conviction of the appellant Nadersha cannot be sustained. There is no evidence on the record to show that he manufactured any liquor in contravention of Bombay Act 5 of 1878. As regards the appellant Virbaijee, the evidence is, we think, too meagre to justify her conviction under Section 43 c of the Act. In his judgment, the Magistrate says that certain pots, on which her name was marked, were found in the room where the accused Pallonjee—who has not appealed against the sentence passed upon him—kept a still for the manufacture of country liquor. But this statement is not borne out by any evidence on the record; and it is alleged by Virbaijee that the pots were actually found in the verandah of her house. Bottles of date liquor were found in a box in one of the rooms of the house with some clothes on which her name was marked. Assuming that these clothes were hers, and that they had not been given away by her daughter-in-law to another woman, as she alleges, still we can not, from this circumstance alone, even when we take into consideration the probability that she must have been aware that Pallonjee was engaged in illegally manufacturing country liquor in the house, draw the inference that she either joined him in manufacturing the liquor or abetted the manufacture of it. The mere omission to give information against Pallonjee would not be an "illegal omission" within the meaning of Section 107 of the Indian Penal Code; for there is no law which bound her to give such information. It was been contended, however, that under the second paragraph of section 53 of Bombay Act 5 of 1878, Virbaijee, who is the holder of a license for the sale of liquor under the Act, is criminally liable for any offence committed by her servant Pallonjee against the Act. No doubt the paragraph, in terms, provides that the holder of a licence, permit, or pass under this Act shall be responsible, as well as the actual offender, "for any offence" committed by any person in his employ or acting on his behalf, under sections 43, 44, 45, or 46 as if he had himself committed the same, unless he shall establish that all due and reasonable precautions were exercised by him to prevent the commission of such offence. But apparently the holder of a license can be held, under this provision, to be criminally liable for an offence committed by his servant only when such offence, if committed by the master, would have been in breach of any of the conditions of his license. The provision applies only to "the holder of a license." It shows when a licensee-holder, as such, can be punished for the act of his servant or agent. In effect, it provides that a licensee-holder can be convicted of a breach of his license, even though he is not personally guilty of the breach himself. He cannot plead that a servant employed by him for the purposes of his license was the real offender. (See Queen Empress *vs.* Ramchandra Matadin, I.L.R., 15 Bom., 45.) The offences to which the paragraph relates are, therefore, offences in breach of a license, and not offences generally in contravention of the Act, for which penalties are provided by sections 43 and 44. These two sections relate to offences in contravention of the Act as well as to offences committed by holders of licenses. The two other sections (sections 5 and 46.) referred to in section 53, relate only to offences which might have been committed by holders of licenses, permits, or passes. Now the offence punishable, under section 43 c of which Pallonjee was convicted, was not an offence which, if committed by his employer Virbaijee, could have been dealt with as an act in breach of any of the conditions of her license to sell liquor. It follows that the proviso to section 53 has no application to her case. We reverse the conviction and sentence recorded against the appellants, and direct that the fines, if paid, be refunded.

Mr. Justice Parsons said: I concur in reversing the convictions. There is no evidence against the accused No. 3; and the accused No. 1 can only be convicted if clause 2 of section 53 of Bombay Act 5 of 1878 applies to her case. The learned Advocate-General, who appeared for the Crown, admitted that this clause could not be construed so as to make the holder of a license, permit, or pass liable for every offence under sections 43, 44, 45, or 46 of the Act that any person in his employ, or acting on his behalf, might commit. He would confine its application to such offences only as the license-holder could prevent by the exercise of due and reasonable precautions. Such a construction appears narrow and strained, and I cannot adopt it although apparently there is so little difference between the result of that construction and that which I am about to adopt, that the decision in any particular case may be practically the same. It appears to me that the proper construction of the clause is to apply it to those acts only as would be offences under sections 43, 44, 45, or 46 of the Act if those acts are shown to have been done by a person when actually in the employ of a holder of a license, permit, or pass, or acting on his behalf. Under this construction, the Act will make the holder of a license, permit, or pass responsible for all the acts of his servants which are offences under sections 43, 44, 45, or 46 by reason of their contravening the Act, or any rule or order made under the Act or any license, permit, or pass obtained under the Act committed by them when actually in his employ or when acting on his behalf, as if he had himself done those acts; but for offences committed by them when not so employed acting, he will not be responsible. This appears to me to be the only proper and reasonable construction of the clause, namely, to emphasise the words "in his employ or acting on his behalf"; for it would be contrary to all principles of justice to make one person responsible for the acts of others, committed at a time and place when and where, owing to their not being in his employ or acting on his behalf, he might not have any knowledge of what they were doing; and even if he had, would have no power of control over, or interference with their actions. In the present case, the accused No. 2 manufactured liquor in his own room, apparently on his own account, and certainly at a time when he was not employed or engaged in the service of the accused No. 1. The clause, therefore, does not apply, and the accused No. 1 is not criminally responsible for his act.

The convictions and sentences recorded against the two appellants were reversed, and the fines ordered to be refunded to them.

THE latest application of electricity is to the curling of forehead fringes. The idea is American, of course, and its realisation is anxiously looked forward to by young women of fashion who hope to find in electricity a means of producing at a moment's notice those infantine rings and hyacinthine locks which now take twenty minutes at least to bring to perfection. "Bangs" will take a new lease of life under the new process.

"BY the Street of Bye-and-Bye one arrives at the house of Never." Why do some houses look so slovenly? Because the house-keeper has postponed the purchase of a cake of SAPOLIO. Agents.—H BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home papers.*]

IN its monthly comparison of stock exchange values, the *Banker's Magazine* records a further rise of £7,772,000 in the aggregate value of the securities taken for comparison at the prices on February 21, against those quoted on January 21. The amount on the later date was £2,869,726,000, against £2,861,954,000 last month, so that the increase is only a fraction of 1 per cent; but as many railway and other dividends have been meanwhile paid it is satisfactory. The quoted authority points out that the aggregate appreciation since November last is now just 3 per cent. and the rise of February is in continuance of the reaction from the fall during that month of modified crisis. Generally speaking, European securities have risen, while those of North and South America have remained flat, and a special decline is noticeable in stocks whose dividends are payable in silver. In the department of British and Indian securities Consols are maintained, but the total valuation is reduced by a heavy fall in India rupee paper. By far the most important rise of the month is in the department of foreign Government stocks. This is the result, almost wholly, of two reassuring political facts. In the first place, the German Emperor has given fresh proof of his wish to conciliate France; and, in the second, Italy has thrown out the Ministry pledged to a military policy, and invited to office a Premier who promises retrenchment.

That home railway stocks have, on the whole, recovered the deduction of dividends from market prices is also remarkable. A diminishing tendency of dividends, emphasised by the Parting speech of Sir R. Moon to the London and North-Western stockholders, is quite obvious; but investors favour English railways nevertheless. The field for investment of savings is narrowed by the troubles in South America; the "indifference to the credit of the United States shown at Washington," by the fluctuations in silver securities," and "by the contraction of private trading outlets." Most of these influences act upon the newer crusts, which had promised to absorb much accumulated capital, but which have lost prestige through their connection with Argentine and holdings other than those referred to by the Duke of Wellington in his immortal sentence. Foreign railway shares are nominally little depreciated. It is, however, well known that stock has changed hands at substantial concessions under the market quotations in several cases. English bank shares are lower, partly as the result of the deduction of dividends, but also in consequence of Mr. Goschen's warning that measures may be taken to ensure the keeping of larger unemployed reserves. Electric industrial undertakings continue to gain favour.

With reference to the complaints of "shortages" in cotton cargoes from American ports, particularly from Galveston, the New Orleans *Picayune* declines to believe that such irregularities can exist on a wholesale scale, as it is not likely that any class of American merchants expecting to do a lasting business with a distant market would resort to such questionable practices. "Liverpool," continues the New Orleans paper, "is entirely too prone to complain against the methods in vogue in American markets to permit our merchants, or those of Galveston either, to give themselves much concern about this new complaint, the more particularly as Liverpool still continues to exact without mercy the 6 per cent. tare on all cotton, although improvements of late years have very much reduced the actual tare which should be deducted."

Recent experiments with Natal coal as fuel for steamships and also running stationary engines in Capetown are said to have given very satisfactory results, so far as the quality of the coal was concerned, but it was found that the price delivered in Capetown was such as just to place it below Welsh steam coal. This defect in competition is about to be removed by the Natal Government. Pressure has been brought to bear on the Government to reduce the railway charges on the coal, and has apparently been successful. Notwithstanding a decline in railway revenue, the Natal Government has courageously resolved to reduce the coal freight to one half-penny per ton per mile, and the result will be that not only in Durban but in Cape ports Natal coal "will drive Welsh coal out of the market." A new source of Cape supply is also to be opened in the Aberdeen Mine, and Stormberg coal proprietors are confident that a good business is before them when the Border Junction line is completed.

The bill introduced into Parliament by Mr. Howard Vincent, Mr. Frank Hardcastle, and others to check the false marking of worthless goods by the use of "blind" or fictitious names proposes the repeal of a portion of the sub-section of the Merchandise Mark Act which declares that "the expression, false name or initials" means, as applied to goods, any name or initials of a person which (*a*) are not a trade mark or part of a trade mark, and (*b*) are identical with or a colourable imitation of a name or initials of a person carrying on business in connection with goods of the same description, not having authorised the use of such name or initials, and (*c*) are either those of a fictitious person or of some person not *bona fide* carrying on business in connection with such goods. It has been shown that the terms of the sub-section necessitate the presence of all three conditions to obtain a conviction, and this being impracticable, the intention is defeated. By the repeal of the clause (*b*) the remaining clauses (*a*) and (*c*) will, it is considered, secure the object in view, the indentification of falsely marked goods, although marked with a "blind" or fictitious name.

Attention has been frequently directed to the increase in the production of Bessemer steel in the United States. The latest returns published by the American Iron and Steel Association in Philadelphia show that the output has continued to increase by leaps and bounds. No less than 4,123,535 tons of Bessemer ingots were produced in the United States last year against 3,231,329 tons in 1889, the increase in one year being, therefore, 841,706 tons, or upwards of 25 per cent. The increase appears still more marked if comparison be made with the year 1885, the output of which exceeded that of any previous year and amounted to 1,701,762 tons. The increase in five years, therefore, has been 150 per cent. The figures show most significantly the rapid strides the Union is making. It must be pointed out, however, that this remarkable expansion has been coincident with a great extension of railways and of the general development of the country.

Under the heading "Inevitable Bankruptcy," the *Paris Bourse* quotes from the letter of a Rio de Janeiro correspondent some figures relating to the issues of paper money in Brazil. The amounts are stated in francs, which we convert into sterling. The notes issued by the banks, according to this authority, amounted at the end of December to £60,000,000, and those issued by the Government to £17,000,000. All this paper is practically inconvertible. Formerly the banks held metallic reserves in gold, but at present no such guarantee exists. In effect, in pursuance of the decree of October 6 last, Dr. Barboza, who regarded gold as useless money, withdrew the metal from the banks and employed it in the redemption of the interior debt of 1889. There are therefore at present actually no gold deposits in the banks. Moreover, the total amount of the joint-stock script issued last year was £133,200,000, or £20,000,000 more than the total internal and external debts. The issues in January this year in Rio de Janeiro alone amounted to £6,000,000. Under these circumstances the Paris Bourse argues that Brazil is obviously sinking into the financial condition of the Argentine Republic.

In the last report of the Bank of Spain it was pointed out that the Spanish 20 peseta gold piece had been made identical in weight and fineness with the 20f. piece and the equivalent gold coins of the Latin Union, with a view to the reciprocal circulation of the respective gold currencies. The report further stated that the Bank of Spain had petitioned the Government in favour of diplomatic efforts to promote the improvement in commercial relations expected to result. We now learn from the *Epoca* that the Governments of France and Spain have arranged for the legal circulation in their respective territories of the gold pesets and franc pieces. It is officially announced that 10 and 20 peseta pieces will be received at the French Treasury offices, and that the French coins of equal value will be similarly received in Spain. It is expected that this arrangement will facilitate the exchanges between the two countries, and tend to increase the circulation of gold in Spain. One great object of the adjustment of the currencies of the two countries on the same basis has been the prevention of heavy loss in exchange in connecton with the large remittances by the Bank of Spain against the coupons of the Spanish foreign debt.

Commenting on Mr. Goschen's proposals respecting an issue of small notes, as indicated in his Leeds speech the *New York Commercial Bulletin* observes as follows:—"This whole policy would be more nearly in the line of American than of the traditional British theory regarding money, for it has long been a marked distinction that English opinion leans toward the conclusion that no increase whatever in the circulating medium is necessary to compensate for any increase in population or in the volume of trade. But in this country the widely prevalent opinion has been that some modification of the volume of circulation is essential, in more or less correspondence with the increase in volume of trade."

Lyons advices report no marked change in the silk market. Although the spring season is now far advanced manufacturers are still being visited by buyers, and the industry is characterised by a satisfactory appearance of activity for the time of year. The daily requirements of raw material keep up a steady current of transactions in the silk market, and manufacturers are showing some confidence in the future by making contracts for future delivery. Prices have remained about the same; in certain cases some irregularity is observable, but on the whole the tone is firmer. In the Italian markets business continues on a normal scale. After a fruitless attempt to advance prices, holders are contending themselves with previous rates. The market is firmer, but without any advance.

OBITUARY.

SIR J. W. BAZALGETTE, C.B.

SIR JOSEPH WILLIAM BAZALGETTE, C.B., whose death is reported by Reuter, was the son of the late Captain Joseph William Bazalgette, R.N., and was born at Enfield, Middlesex, in 1819. At the age of eighteen he was articled as a pupil to Sir John MacNeil, C.E. In 1845 he was practising on his own account as an engineer in Great George-street, Westminster. In Nov. of the year in which the railway mania commenced he found himself at the head of a large staff of engineering assistants, designing and laying out schemes for railways, ship canals, and other engineering works in various parts of the United Kingdom, and preparing the surveys and plans for parliamentary deposit, which had to be accomplished by the last day of November. While his remarkable success was most encouraging, its effects soon began to tell upon his health, which completely gave way in 1847, when he was compelled to retire from business and go into the country, where a year of perfect rest restored him to health. In 1848 he accepted an appointment as assistant-engineer under the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers. On the death of the chief engineer of the Commissioners in 1852, Mr. Bazalgette was selected from among thirty-six candidates to fill the vacant position, being first appointed under the title of General Surveyor of Works, and soon afterwards of Chief Engineer. His report on the failures of the new system of drainage in certain provincial towns led to the resignation of the Commissioners and the appointment of a new Commission by Lord Palmerston. Mr. Bazalgette was elected engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works on its establishment in 1856, and was instructed to devise a scheme for the drainage of London. Accordingly he prepared estimates and designs which were executed between 1858 and 1865. The main intercepting drainage of London is original in design, and it is also the most perfect, the most comprehensive, and at the same time the most difficult work of its class that has ever been executed. Though little thought of now, because it is unseen, it is the work for which its author's reputation as an engineer will ever stand highest in the opinion of professional engineers. Between 1863 and 1874 the Victoria, the Albert, and the Chelsea Embankments, were designed and executed by him, besides many other metropolitan improvements, such as new streets, subways, and artisans' dwellings. He has also designed and carried out the drainage of many other towns, and has devoted much attention to the question of the best means for the disposal and utilisation of sewage. He was created a Companion of the Bath in 1871 and knighted in 1874.

CRICKET.

BARODA VICTOR C. C. *vs.* HINDU C. C.

A MATCH was played at Baroda on Saturday between the Victor C. C. and Hindu C. C., play commenced shortly after two. The weather was somewhat cold. The former won the toss and was defeated by 25 runs. The captain of the Hindu C. C. first sent in Shringapoore and Mane to face the bowling of Mr. R. De Souza and F. De Souza. The former was unfortunately out without adding any run to the score. Mr. Dhulip succeeded him, and added 6 runs. Mr. Dhondiba played very nicely, and added 17 runs. The following is the full score:—

HINDU C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Shringapoore, b De Souza R F ...	0	b De Souza F ...	0
Mane, b De Souza R ...	3	run out ...	9
Dhulip, b De Souza F ...	5	b De Souza F ...	1

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

WHEN completed, the "Royal Sovereign," and the "Royal Arthur," will present a very different appearance, though each will be peculiarly adapted to the duties which it is specially designed to fulfil. The *Royal Sovereign* is intended to bear her share in a conflict with an enemy's fleet, to engage vessels as ponderous as herself, and, in conjunction with her consorts, to form, it may be, a *point d'appui* for a swarm of less powerful but swifter cruisers. The object of such vessels as the *Royal Arthur* is to destroy an enemy's commerce, and either to sink or capture any hostile cruisers that are endeavouring to mete out a similar measure to our own mercantile marine. There are undoubtedly certain authorities who would abolish battle-ships altogether, and entrust the national defence entirely to swift cruisers of the *Royal Arthur* type. We are admittedly lamentably deficient in cruisers of a satisfactory character, says the *Morning Post*, but the programme now in progress, when it is carried out in its entirety, will remedy, to some extent, this flaw in our armour. The provision, however, of a sufficient number of cruisers is one thing. It is altogether another to confide to such vessels the entire duties of our navy. As long as other Powers possess heavily-armoured battle-ships we must do the same. The interests we have at stake are both too vast and too varied to allow us to lag behind in any particular, and it is difficult to imagine a time when *Royal Sovereigns* and *Royal Arthurs*, or their corresponding types of the moment, will not equally find a worthy place in the British navy.

The announcement of Prince George of Wales having opened the Jamaica Exhibition appears to have acted as a sort of reminder to the penny-a-liners that his Royal Highness is a naval officer, and may consequently be supposed to shortly have further promotion. At all events, we have noticed recently that several of these gentlemen have been exercising their imagination in connection with his Royal Highness's future employment. One story is that Prince George will command the *Vulcan*; another, that he is to act as Commander to Rear-Admiral H. F. Stephenson, who is named as the next Commander-in-Chief for the Australian Squadron; and the third, that he is to become Lord Clanwilliam's Flag Lieutenant at Portsmouth. With regard to these rumours, the *Army and Navy Gazette* points that the *Vulcan* is not a Lieutenant's command, and that Captain Eardley-Wilmot has already been nominated to hoist the pennant in her; Lord Charles Scott, too, was only appointed to the Australian command in September 1889, and it will be several months therefore before his tenure of office expires; while the duties of a Flag Lieutenant are not exactly those which a Prince of the Royal blood is likely to give up an independent command to undertake. Although it is by no means improbable that the Prince will be promoted shortly, and that he will accompany Rear-Admiral Stephenson when that officer gets an appointment, we are inclined to fancy that in each case the originator of these yarns has been a little "too previous."

The official returns of the Volunteers for last year were issued from the War Office on the 21st ultimo. They exhibit the serious decrease which had been anticipated, notwithstanding the fact that the authorised establishment was during the year raised from 259,583 to 260,310. The whole number on the rolls on October 31—the last day of the Volunteer year—was 221,048, or 2,973 below the 1889 return, 224,021. The efficients numbered 212,293, to compare with 216 999, a decrease of 4,706; and the non-efficients 8,755, against 7,022, an increase of 1,733. The number present at inspection was 187,496, against 191,007, decrease 3,511. The total of proficient officers and sergeants earning the extra grant is three more than in 1889, there being 19,136, against 19,133. Seventy-two officers and 136 non-commissioned officers have passed in signalling, to compare with 48 and 81 in 1889. The largest decrease of efficients is shown by the infantry corps, from 163,125 to 159,203, a fallof 3,922. The light horse efficients have decreased from 199 to 171; the artillery from 40,670 to 39,565; and the submarine miners from 1,477 to 1,426. The fortress and railway engineer efficients have increased from 10,531 to 10,774; the medical staff corps from 961 to 1,113; and the mounted rifles from 36 to 41. Of the ten military districts in England and Scotland which contain Volunteers only the western and south-eastern report an increased number of efficients.

General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Fortifications at the War Office, has been offered and has accepted the Governorship of Gibraltar vice General Sir Leicester Smyth, deceased. Sir L. Nicholson joined the Royal Engineers from the Royal Military Academy, August 6, 1846; became a Lieutenant-Colonel in the corps, January 27, 1872 (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel July 20, 1858, and Brevet Colonel July 20, 1866); Major-General, October 1, 1877; Lieutenant-General, October 19, 1881; and General, May 5, 1888. He served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol from August, 1855—commanded the 4th Company, Royal Engineers, at Kinbourn, and was immediate direction of the works for the destruction of Sebastopol Dockyard (medal with clasp, Brevet of Major, Fifth Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). Served in the Indian Campaign from December 12, 1857, to December 23, 1858, and was present at the capture of Lucknow (Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, C.B., medal with clasp). He has been frequently mentioned in despatches. He was on the Staff at Head-quarters in Ireland for Royal Engineers, August 12, 1868, to October 31, 1871; was Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, October 1, 1878, to September 30, 1883; and has been Inspector-General of Fortifications since July 8, 1886.

There is no doubt about the boyishness, and in too many cases, the indifferent physique, of our soldiers at home, says *Broad Arrow*, and most of the complaints come either from officers who are serving at home or from civilians who have never seen that part of our Army which is abroad. There are those who make invidious comparisons between our Crimean soldiers and those of the present day, avowing that the latter could never have gone through the trials which the former did. The Crimean Army consisted of little over 25,000 men, who simply died owing to neglect and the disorganisation of our military system, for which the whole nation was responsible. When this army had become extinct thousands of fresh-caught recruits, certainly no better than those of to-day, were hurried out and, as Lord Raglan said, "died like flies." But at the present day, in India and the Colonies, we have an army of over 100,000 men, scattered, it is true, but available for service. Any experienced commander would be prepared, with such a force, to emulate the noblest deeds ever performed by the British Army. Let Lord Wolseley or Sir Frederick Roberts say whether they would not be proud to undertake anything with such soldiers.

The Indian Officers' Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords on Monday, 23rd ult. Its object is to permit officers holding appointments in India to come home for consultation with the home authorities without losing their appointments, as they would do at present under a statute of George III. When that statute was passed, it was no doubt right that this should be the law; but now that the length of the passage from India to Europe is so much shorter, it is both inconvenient and unnecessary to deprive the Indian authorities at home of the same power of recalling their officers for consultation which is enjoyed by the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office. When the Duke of Connaught came home in the Jubilee year, it was found necessary to pass a special Act to enable him to do so, and a pledge was then given by the Government that they would introduce a measure dealing with the subject generally. There is no possibility of any abuse of the power which the Bill is to confer, because it will only allow an officer holding an Indian appointment to come home at the request of the Secretary of State for India, and by order of the Governor-General in Council.

In this country we hear a good deal in praise of the Navy in after-dinner speeches, but the feeling with which the service is regarded seldom, if ever, takes a tangible form. They have a different way of looking at matters on the other side of the Atlantic. In the city of Baltimore recently, a beautiful silk ensign was worked and embroidered in silver thread by a number of ladies, and then presented to the war-vessel bearing the same name. The citizens of San Francisco, too, have presented to their namesake in the Navy a service of plate, consiting of 32 pieces of solid silver, with gold bars for handles, costing altogether £1,500. The money was raised by popular subscription; and the speaker of the Citizen Committee, in presenting the plate, suggested that any mess in the ship should be free to use it for the entertainment of guests. It may be the case, therefore, that if ever the petty officers and men of the *San Francisco* should invite the sailors of some British man-of-war to dine with them, this service will ornament the table.

The Duke of Connaught, as Lieutenant-General commanding the Southern District, entered into permanent residence at Government House (which has been greatly improved in its internal arrangements), Portsmouth, on Monday, the 16th ult.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is. **BEECHAM'S PILLS** *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 8 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

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COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

MR. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon; simple, refreshing and efficacious."

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It Prevents and Cures Indigestion.
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
'Tis the best of all inventions—"ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT."

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

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Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere. Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.

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H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
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Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the:—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
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Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

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Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

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Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
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Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

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The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881:—

Rothschilds	per box of 50 Rs.	20	
Regal del Principe	„ „ „ 25 „	7-8	
Regal dela Reina	„ „ „ 25 „	6	
Trabucos	„ „ „ 25 „	3	
Caliope	„ „ „ 50 „	5	
Semirami	„ „ „ 100 „	10	

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	4	
Do. „ 2 „ „	4	0	
Do. „ 3 „ „	3	8	

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigul, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

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Do. „ 2 „ 100 „ 3 8

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REDUCED PRICES.

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Best Double Damask Cloths; Rich Floral Patterns and other elegant designs, IN ALL SIZES ..... from each	9	8
Rich Damask (Double) Table Napkins, to match cloths, if required, an extensive selection Hemmed ready for use ..... from per doz.	9	8
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Piece Damask to Fit all Tables; any length cut, Neat Attractive Designs ..... Per yard	3	0
BROWN LINEN; afternoon Tea Cloths, Richly Embroidered in Silk, Deep Fringed Edges, a Novelty ..... each	6	0

SPECIAL V. P. P. OR CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulatory systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnance and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co. Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury, London.

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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.
See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark
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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W. Established 1829.
SOLD IN SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE BOTTLES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay; and all Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., in India.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
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TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourrish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness**, and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds**, with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections**, and **difficulty** in **Expectoration**, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

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NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments

From *The Hospital Reports*, « MORRHUOL Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « favorably the general state of the patient, and develops the appetite in a « most extraordinary manner. Consumptive patients experience a feeling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.

« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux*. »

From *The Lancet* March, 12th. 1887.

« M. CHAPOTEAUT has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »

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SICK HEADACHES
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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The **pure** Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

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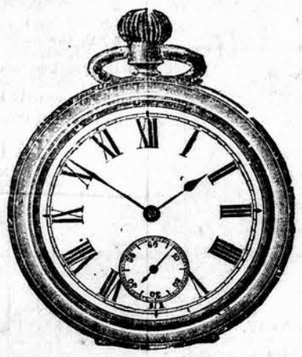

offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. Marcks personally from their enormous stock are the following.

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main Spring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, the cheapest that goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
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The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Silver Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance, a perfect watch	45
The same works in Hunting case	50
The finest strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2 inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, very substantial	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case do. do. excellent Presentation Watch	280
The Highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation minute per month	375
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RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURERS,

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Only Gold Medal for Whiskey, Paris Exhibition.

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OLD POT STILLS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA: Treacher & Co., Ld.

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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. It Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to the Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,

W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

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2230 G. Diamond Ring, Rs. 108, Cash.

2231 G. Pearl Set Bracelet, Rs. 56, Cash.

2232 G. Diamond Ring, Rs. 166, Cash.

2233 G. Pearl Set Brooch, Rs. 72, Cash.

2234 G. Pearl Ring, Rs. 45, Cash.

2235 G. Pearl Set Brooch, Rs. 28, Cash.

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.